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TOPICS OF THE TIME.

THE Supreme Court of Vermont has decided that a man traveling in that State on Sunday without excuse cannot maintain an action against a town for any damage he may suffer through defects in its highways. This accords with the decisions in Maine and Massachusetts, but conflicts with the decision of the Wisconsin court on a similar point.

IT would appear that the statement that Donaldson's children are in destitute circumstances is untrue. Mr. James Keeler, of Rochester, New York, who has been appointed their guardian, finds that Donaldson's property will pay them an annual income of several hundred dollars—enough, in fact, if properly managed, to rear and educate them quite well.

THE number of travelers between France and England via Calais and Dover, during the month of August, was twenty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-four. The first eight months of the present year show a total of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-six, being an increase of three thousand eight hundred and three over the corresponding period of 1874.

THE United States are to have an imperial visitor next year—the emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II de Alcantara. He has secured the consent of his parliament to an absence of eighteen months in Europe and the United States. He will go to Europe, and then, returning to America, will attend our centennial celebration and become certainly not the least of the many sensations which the next year bids fair to have in store for us.

IT does not appear that the revolution in the Turkish provinces is abating. The address of the Servian parliament—its official name is the Skupstchtina—expresses sympathy for the Herzegovinans, and proffers to Prince Milan all means necessary to restore peace to the provinces in open revolt. An armed neutrality is apt to be a prelude to open war, and such neutrality as Servia maintains will be under arms; indeed, is so already, for its troops are marching to the frontier.

CHICAGO, the largest grain market in the world, handles about 90,000,000 bushels annually, and has now in operation eighteen steam elevators, with a capacity of 15,350,000 bushels, or more than the average product of 1,000,000 acres of the fertile wheat-producing lands of the continent. Their capacity varies from 200,000 bushels to 1,500,000. The entire cost of the eighteen elevators now in operation was about $5,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the grounds on which they stand.

A NOTED negro, "Jack" Campbell by name, has just died at Madison, Georgia, aged eighty years. His reputation as a humorist extended throughout the State of Georgia and lasted for many years. He was a slave, owned by an inn-keeper at Madison, and brought great prosperity to the establishment with which he was connected. His name appears in the "Statistics of Georgia," and "Major Jones' Courtship," and many of his jokes and witty sayings have appeared in the publication of the *Harpers*. At one time Mr. P. T. Barnum offered the owner of Jack the sum of ten thousand dollars for him.

PROFESSOR CLELAND, in his address to the British Association, says that he is convinced of a unity of plan running through animal forms, and reaching, so far as the main line is concerned, its completion in the human body. There is evidence that animal life has reached its pre-ordained climax in humanity, and it cannot be thought that, as myriads of years roll on, descendants differing totally from man will be developed. In the nature of the variations in the human race there seems to be some evidence that the progress of evolution is not to be traced from man, and to other animal forms yet to appear, but, through his physical nature, into the land of the unseen.

THE Princess Domenica Ciarelli was left a widow with two sons, and the elder died. Almost crazy with sorrow, the Princess was ready to fight the men who brought the coffin, and protested they should not carry away the boy. In the interval of calm the young brother, left alone with the body and the coffin, resolved to cheat the men and help his mother to keep Domenica. He hid the corpse in a closet and got in the coffin himself. He was carried to the church without discovery; but at the church, nearly suffocated, he groaned, and the coffin was opened, but he died in a little while. Now the mother is dead. All this in Paris only the other day.

DESCRIBING what John Bull drinks Mr. Horace White says excessive moisture and a cold climate are more convenient than philosophical as reasons to explain why the Englishman is addicted to sherry, brandy and stout, while the Frenchman, German and Italian are content with sweetened water, light wines and thin beer. In America it is thought that drinking seems to be rather perfunctionary than enjoyable, rather in the way of boisterous politeness and good-fellowship than as a means of assuaging thirst. With an Englishman drinking seems to be a matter of "true inwardness." He drinks because he likes the liquor and its effects. If a man must burn his stomach with alcohol, it seems more reasonable that he should do so because he likes it than because he doesn't.

THERE is only one occasion, we believe, when a man's entire thoughts are focussed on his face, and that is when he is pulling on an extinguished cigar to see if it is really out.

SHORT dresses are to be worn in the street this season.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Items from the Capital.

A delegation of three Pueblo Indians from New Mexico have arrived at Washington, unaccompanied by any agent or interpreter. They can only speak mixed Spanish. They were sent to the Washington House, and a gentleman speaking Spanish took them to the Indian Bureau. They brought a letter of instruction from the Indian Agent at New Mexico; also a petition in Spanish, setting forth their grievances and the object of their visit.

The following is the value of official stamps and stamped envelopes issued to the several departments for the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending September 30: Executive Department, $201; Treasury Department, $62,000; War Department, $15,807; Navy Department, $4,540; Post-office, $139,431; Interior, $22,830; Justice, $540; Agricultural, $1,000. Total, $246,357.

The South.

In the city of Galveston scarcely any traces of the late gale are to be seen, and business is going on as usual. The harbor was greatly benefited by the storm, it having deepened the channels over the bars several feet.

A special to the Memphis *Appeal* from Oakland, Mississippi, says a difficulty occurred at Charleston, in Tallahatchie county, at five o'clock on the evening of the 8th, between Blackwell, a colored man, and Sheriff Alcorn and other officials of the county. Blackwell was abusing Alcorn and other Republican leaders, and was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Stewart. After being arrested Blackwell shot George Wall, a white man, dead, and was then pursued by the Sheriff and others and hemmed up in the back room of a grocery store, and shot by the Sheriff and his assistants some fifteen or twenty times and mortally wounded. All the parties were Republicans.

Accidents and Incidents.

A few mornings since, a long freight train coming west on the New York Central Railroad, and running forty miles an hour, left the track near the depot in Rochester, N. Y., and dashed into the freight depot building, demolishing a portion of the walls and causing a general smash up of the locomotive, tender, and a good part of the train. The engineer and fireman were instantly crushed to death. No other person on the train was hurt, as it had broken apart a few miles west, leaving the conductor and brakeman on the rear portion. The damage to property is considerable, as the depot is partly in ruins and the engine, etc., a total wreck.

Criminal Record.

Another terrible murder has occurred at Suncook, N. H. Miss Longmade, daughter of James T. Longmade, a highly respectable citizen of Suncook, left home in the morning for school, having half a mile to walk, part of the way through some woods. Not returning at the usual hour, search was made and the woods scoured. At eight o'clock in the evening her body was found in the woods half a mile from the road, with the head nearly severed from the body. She had been outraged and murdered. She was eighteen years old, pretty, and a general favorite.

Robert Miller, an old and very respectable man, residing five miles north-west of Paxton, Ill., was murdered the other day by Willis Conn, a resident of Champaign county. The news was rapidly brought to Paxton, when the Sheriff hastened to pursue the murderer, and met him coming to surrender himself to the authorities. He admitted having killed the man, and said he had good cause, and refused further to explain. He gave up the new revolver with which he had shot Miller through the head. The prisoner was safely lodged in jail.

Fires.

The bobbin factory of the Van Riper Manufacturing Company, at Passaic, N. J., the largest of the kind in the country, was totally burned recently. Loss, $75,000.

A fire in Williamsburg, Long Island, caused damage aggregating fifty thousand dollars to the building owned and occupied in part by Charles Murrel & Sons, and partly occupied by a number of small manufacturers. Insurance about one-half.

General Brevities.

The Hon. R. H. Duell has entered upon his duties as Commissioner of Patents.

George Miller and William Smith, convicted of murder on board the steamer Jefferson Borden, have been sentenced, by the United States Circuit Court in Boston, to be hanged on January 14. They received their sentence without emotion.

A bill of foreclosure on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company's first mortgage has been filed in the United States Circuit Court for the district of Richmond, Va. An identical bill has also been filed at Parkersburg, W. Va. An order preliminary to a receivership, together with an injunction restraining any interference with mortgage property, pending proceedings, has been issued by Judge Bond.

About thirty delegates held a Labor Reform Convention at Worcester, Mass., on the 6th. Wendell Phillips was nominated for Governor, Wm. F. Bartlett for Lieutenant-Governor, Israel W. Andrews for Secretary of State, S. B. Coffin for Treasurer, John E. Fitzgerald for Auditor, and H. B. McLaughlin for Attorney-General. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the power and strength of the labor movement be concentrated upon legislation to try to reduce the hours of labor, a system of factory inspection, the introduction of fire escapes, and protection from dangerous machinery; condemning the action of manufacturers of Fall River; declaring in favor of greenback currency, the retirement of national bank currency, and declaring the banking system a fraud.

In the recent Prohibition Convention held in Boston, Mass., John J. Baker, of Beverly, was unanimously nominated for Governor. No other candidate was nominated. The Rev. D. C. Eddy, of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported three, the most important of which are in effect that the safety of the Republic and the cause of prohibition depend upon making the party a unit for right, which can best be secured by defeating Alexander H. Rice.

At the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Nashville, the annual exhibit of the Book Concern was presented, showing a very large increase in the sale of books and the circulation of periodicals. Reports were had from three districts, showing a large increase of membership, but a falling off in the collections. Several new church edifices have been erected during the year; others have been improved; two parsonages have been secured, and lots have been secured for other church purposes.

The cracker makers of the country recently effected a permanent organization of a national society at St. Louis. The convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 11th of July next. Representatives were present from Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and New York.

An attempt was made to destroy the large West Brookside (Pa.) breaker, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. A blacksmith shop, fan house, carpenter shop, and oil house, connected with the breaker, were burned down, but employees succeded in saving the breaker. West Brookside is in the southern portion of the coal regions, and has hitherto been quiet and free from violence or incendiarism.

Moody and Sankey will begin their revival work October 31 in Brooklyn Rink, which has a capacity of seven thousand to eight thousand. Services will be on the same general plan as pursued in Great Britain.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange has offered a premium of one thousand dollars for the best bale of cotton of the present crop, grown in the country tributary to Memphis, for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial.

Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, at Richmond, Va., has appointed Henry Tyson, of Baltimore, receiver of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, under the application of a creditor for the foreclosure of the first mortgage. Gen. W. C. Wykham, Vice President, has issued an order to all the agents of the roads in conformity with the appointment.

Some miners who lately returned to Green River Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, report good places for diggings in the streams of the Wind river and Big Horn mountains, about one hundred miles north of Camp Stambaugh, and all Sweetwater gold mines. Some of the men have come out for the winter, and will return in the spring. Others remain there during the winter.

The three leading members of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, were recently arrested on warrants sworn out before Judge Lawrence by the firm of John A. Roebling & Sons, charging them with using a reputation for wealth and reliability for the purpose of getting possession of money at the time they were insolvent. The defendants were brought before the Sheriff and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

Foreign Items.

It is officially announced that Burmah has unconditionally agreed to allow the passage of an escort of British troops through Burmese territory to Yunnan, if another expedition thither is necessary.

Owing to public outcry, the English Admiralty have suspended the circular of July 31st, ordering the surrender of fugitive slaves found on board British vessels.

The Sublime Porte has decreed that during the five years from the first of January next, the interest on and redemption of the public debt be paid half in cash and half in five per cent. bonds.

It is asserted that Mr. Cushing, American Minister at Madrid, has presented a note relating to the jurisdiction of courts-martial over citizens of the United States in Cuba.

Brown, Stevens & Williamson, sugar refiners of Glasgow, Scotland, have failed. Liabilities heavy. It is stated that several Greenock houses are also involved.

The Ultramontane party has introduced a violent address in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, calling for the dismissal of the present Ministry.

It is reported that the King of Spain has decided to join the Northern Army again.

The Ecclesiastical Court at Berlin has deposed the Bishop of Breslin.

The recent rains in England have swollen the rivers and streams, and caused disastrous inundations in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. The destruction of property is very heavy, and some lives are reported lost. Railroads are badly damaged, and traffic is generally suspended.

The session of the Brazilian Parliament has been closed by the Emperor, who, in his speech, declared that the relations of Brazil with foreign powers were satisfactory, and the amnesty granted to Bishops would restore harmony with the Holy See.

A dispatch from Montevideo announces that martial law has been proclaimed there.

The Bombay *Times* reports a severe outbreak of cholera in the Province of Lysore.

More Trouble in Mississippi.

The following private telegram dated October 5, was received at Memphis, from Helena, Arkansas:

"The negroes threaten to burn Friar's Point, Miss., to-day. Several whites from there reached here at two o'clock this morning for arms and assistance. A good many men have just left for there, and many more are ready to go if needed. Serious trouble is threatened."

A gentleman from Friar's Point gives the following statement in regard to the condition of affairs there: Brown, the colored Sheriff, who is a candidate for re-election, came to Memphis last week and purchased a considerable quantity of ammunition, which he took to Friar's Point and distributed among his friends. On Saturday night last the Democratic Conservative Convention was held there, and a ticket nominated in opposition to the one headed by Brown. Senator Alcorn being present was called upon for a speech, to which he responded, and in the course of it he criticised Brown's official career in a severe manner. Brown, who was present, became much excited, and demanded the privilege of replying, but Judge Rex, Chairman, fearing bloodshed, adjourned the meeting. Brown then announced that he would call a meeting Monday night, and it is supposed the troubles apprehended grew out of this meeting last night.

[STILL LATER.]

An *Avalanche* special dispatch from Helena says:

There is great excitement here on account of the condition of affairs at Friar's Point. I passed there this morning, and the white people were much excited, while the negroes appeared quiet. Many white ladies have left there. Senator Alcorn has sent his daughter here for safety. It is reported that the negroes, three hundred strong, were within a few miles of the town, and Gen. Chalmers, who was in command of the whites, went out and met them, and gave them ten minutes to disperse, when the negroes retired some three miles and again organized. General Chalmers again advanced and ordered them to disperse, which they did. This is the latest report from there, and it is supposed the negroes are awaiting reinforcements, Colonel Burke and others have already left here for that place, and an effort is being made to organize a force to go down to-night. I think it is similar to the Austin troubles, and is all stirred up by bad men.

Friar's Point is fifteen miles from Helena, and there is no communication with it.

We have still later returns from Helena, Ark. A Memphis *Avalanche* special, dated October 6, says:

From Capt. Isaac R. Brown, who is just from the seat of war, I learn that all was quiet at Friar's Point. Negroes numbering about one thousand collected near the town, and the whites requested Sheriff Brown to disperse them. He went out and told them to go home, which they refused to do. Gen. Chalmers then ordered them to disperse, which they did, but collected again, when Rohners charged them and drove them off by firing over their heads. They again collected behind a bayou, and Chalmers flanked them and fired again, this time wounding some of the negroes. He kept driving them until he reached Clarksdale, when they all disappeared, they stopping at their homes as they were driven back. It was understood that the negroes were again collecting at Jonestown, Alcorn's place, and Chalmers was going out there to disperse them. Chalmers has some 200 or 300 men, and the negroes fly before him whenever he makes a charge. One white man has been wounded. It appears to be, as it always is, that the negro has to suffer, as he can not stand before an organized force of white men. This trouble will cost the people, white and black, a great deal, as no cotton is being gathered and every day counts. Maj. Alcorn says the hired cotton pickers are leaving, and the loss of cotton would ruin the people generally.

On October 7, Senator Alcorn telegraphed Attorney-General Pierrepont as follows:

Having read several incorrect and sensational dispatches touching the recent race troubles at Friar's Point, I beg to assure you there need be no alarm for the peace of this country. Several hundred armed negroes, who have been incited by an ill-tempered Sheriff, marched on our town, and were readily repulsed by the whites under the lead of the most prudent citizens, who have been following up the armed bands of negroes, and dispersing them with as little violence as possible and urging them to go home. The mob has been dispersed, and I think will remain quiet. There is no question of politics in this excitement. The whites are to a man for defense. Those of the negroes who have been misled are fast being reconciled. A community of planters may be relied on for kind treatment of laborers. The whites have made no demonstration of hostility to the negroes of this county, but are anxious to cultivate the most friendly relations. My name has been most ridiculously associated in the matter. I trust you will not give credence to the share given me in this affair by telegrams. Respectfully,

[Signed], J. L. ALCORN, U. S. Senator.

Resurrected Paris.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: I have been impressed these few days with the French facility of mending. It is wonderful. It so chanced that in the year 1871 I passed a few hours in Paris, on my way home from a hurried trip to Switzerland. It was after the city had been delivered from the desolating sovereignty of the Commune. The saddest of sad sights was Paris then. On every side were evidences of the destruction which Frenchmen had inflicted upon their own chief city. The Tuileries were a ghastly and almost still smoking ruin. The Hotel de Ville, which had been perhaps the most sumptuous building in the world, was scattered and smashed into distorted heaps of blackened stones. The proud column of Vendome, wreathed about with the long record of the victories of the First Napoleon, was broken into indistinguishable bits, its pedestal alone remaining. Many other buildings stood with staring windows and halls despoiled by fire and blackened walls. Private houses in every street were swaying and tottering in various wreck. The fronts of those still standing were pitted from top to bottom with the scars of shells and bullets. The magnificent statues in the garden of the Tuileries, in the wonderful Place de la Concorde, and in the public parks, were here headless, here armless, yonder legless. At the city gates, where the fighting had been most severe, the scene of confusion was indescribable. There was not a church which did not bear, in broken windows, and shattered columns and peeled and shattered walls, the traces of the terrific fratricidal conflict. The ruin which the Prussians spared Paris out of pity for it, and out of reverence for its huge treasures of architecture and art, Frenchmen themselves had set rioting through all its pleasant places. No description can do justice to the immense destruction which French vandalism and French fury had wrought in their own beautiful capital. But what was Paris then, you would scarcely recognize as Paris now. I have been astonished at the change. There is scarcely a trace of the ruin which had captured almost the entire city. True, the Hotel de Ville has not yet completely risen from its ashes, but it is rising. Certainly, you can see the remnant of the storm which smote the Tuileries, but these blackened footprints are being rapidly effaced. The Column Vendome towers again, with no trace of destruction left upon it, save only that the summit, on which stood the statue of the First Napoleon, is empty; just now these queer French people are in large doubt whom to place there. You would never know there had been a conflict in the streets by the look of them. The houses have been rebuilt. The wounded walls have been healed with skillful plaster and skillful stone. The statues have been so deftly patched you would never know they had been ever touched by bullets. The old gayety flashes and resounds along the streets. That singular recuperative energy of the French, rising above the mightiest misfortune, seizing the future immediately, however bad and disheartening has been the past, concentrating the forces of the nation toward the payment of the enormous war indemnity almost in a moment—that quick, indestructible and heroic spirit which no disaster can ever capture—has received no better expression and illustration than in this sudden rebuilding of this marvelous city, almost as desolate a little time ago as was Jerusalem when the Romans smote it and gave its temple to the flames.

The Golden Rule and the Rule of Gold.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: A few days ago a gentleman of this city received by mail a check for five hundred dollars. He deposited it in the bank, and went down into the street, there to be met by a rumor that sent him back in haste. Just twenty-five minutes had elapsed. The teller's little door was shut. The money was gone. Had it been stolen? Was the banker a swindler? No, he had failed.

About the same time, a merchant received a large quantity of goods one day about the close of business hours. He made some common-place excuse for not making immediate payment, and promised to send a check the next morning. The first announcement of the morning was that he had failed. He had the goods, but the real owner was without his check. Was the merchant a thief? Ought he to have gone to jail? Not at all. He had merely suspended. He was unable to meet his obligations.

Two young men were recently brought into one of our police courts on a charge of stealing shoes from a Third avenue store. They were decent in appearance, and it was believed by some that they had been driven to crime by want. Had they failed, or had they suspended? Or was it because they were unable to meet their obligations? Not at all. They were thieves—common thieves—very common thieves. They were sent to the penitentiary for two months.

LUCMAN, the Æsop of the East, was asked from whom he learned wisdom. "Of the blind," he answered; "for they feel before they tread."

Political Notes.

A COLORED Republican candidate named Suggs has been making speeches urging the negroes of Mississippi to go to the polls with arms in their hands.

THE Republican journals of Massachusetts have the good sense not to disparage the Democratic ticket. They say frankly it is a hard ticket to beat.

FIFTEEN years of Republican rule have increased the debt of Philadelphia from nineteen million to sixty millions, and the rate of taxation from $1.40 in the hundred to $2.25.

IT is charged in Mississippi that Ames is mustering into service many of the riotous negroes of Clinton. Fully armed, they may be depended upon to start another row, and Federal troops may easily be had in case they are worsted.

THE returns from Maine, as telegraphed through the associated press, on the authority of Mr. Blaine's home organ, contain errors in favor of Connor, Republican, of 922 votes, which will bring the Republican majority down to something like 3,850.

IN Pennsylvania the Republicans are laboring to show—which they can do very successfully—that their party has inflated the currency since the war; in Ohio they pretend to be both greenback and hard money men, and in Maine, California and other States to be opposed to inflation. Talk about Democratic division of sentiment. It is not half so bad as the division in the Republican party.

LOUISIANA'S bitter experience of faithless Radical officers is at last beginning to bring its remedy. The Attorney-General of the State is preparing and will present to the next Legislature, for its adoption as amendments to the Civil Code, a series of reformatory laws, the principal of which will be one making it felony for any State officer or member of the Legislature to audit any fraudulent claims.

GOVERNOR GASTON, of Massachusetts, is a decided second-termite. In 1854 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was again returned in 1856. In 1861 he became Mayor of Roxbury, and was re-elected at the expiration of his first term. In 1870 he became Mayor of Boston, and was the successful candidate also at the next election. In 1874 he was elected Governor of the State, and is now the Democratic nominee again.

GEORGIA has been longer under Democratic rule since the war than any other Southern State. As a consequence of the good government which it has had, the State debt is but $8,000,000, and its credit stands high in New York and abroad. At the beginning of the year there was a surplus in the Treasury of over $1,000,000. The cost of the State government for 1874 was $776,000, and the counties have no debts to speak of.

THE Prohibitionists of Minnesota are in doubt between policy and principle. They nominated what they considered a very good and popular man for Governor, and now they learn that he has some good barley soil on his farm and raises barley. The remainder of the campaign will be spent in discussion between the two wings of the party whether a good temperance man can raise barley, which is used exclusively in making beer.

GENERAL HOOKER also has views on the subject of reconciliation, and very manly and sensible views they are. "It seems to me," he says, "that our people should have learned long since that prosperity cannot return to us so long as the bad feeling and dissension created by the war of the rebellion continue to divide us. I firmly believe that the true and honest soldiers of the Republic have never lent their influence to the encouragement and continuance of the bad blood engendered by the war, and that they never will."

IT transpires that S. Teakle Wallis, ("Phœbus, what a name," etc.,) the Republican and K. N. candidate for Attorney General of Maryland, was an old Whig, and spent a term of fourteen months in Fort Warren and Fortress Monroe on charges of disloylty. On his discharge he became an ultra Democrat, and gave great offense to the loyal members of the party, by his expressions of hostility to the Government. His appearance as a Republican candidate for office is quite in keeping, after the experience of Ackerman and Longstreet.

Grant's Amazing Speech at Des Moines.

President Grant has been much laughed at because he could not make a speech. Possibly to do away with the impression that he could not say anything in public, he read a piece at the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in Des Moines recently; and as much as he has heretofore disappointed people by not speaking, or amused them by the few disjointed sentences which he mumbled over, he appears in this case to have given just cause of offense. What he said was in the worst taste and spirit, and may be construed as a bid for a third term on the bloody shirt and Know-Nothing platform.

The expressions about the South were animated by the sullen spirit of hate, which nobody cherishes so tenaciously as Grant. The angry sarcasm that, though we may be reconciled, we are not to "apologize" to the South, is detestable. Nobody asks apologies—nobody expects to make them. The South has made its apology in all the possible forms of expression which people can adopt. The question is, shall their apology and their professions of fidelity to the Union be accepted, and shall the union of States and the union of feeling be perpetuated on that basis?

But worse than this is the cloaked appeal to the infernal Know-Nothing sentiment of the country, in the implied assertion that some sect in religion or some party in politics is attempting to overthrow the free, non-sectarian school system of the country.

The Republican party is traveling the downward road with headlong speed, and is near at the bottom. Grant's speech was for the purpose of getting up a diversion in its favor—to plant the seed of new and false issues—to invite the elements in favor of a Know-Nothing crusade next year. He will not succeed in this attempt. His effort is a complete and disgraceful failure.

The best newspaper opinion of the country is severe in its disapprobation of Grant. The New York *Tribune* says that in lending himself to the attempt of the Republican party to divert attention from the questions of currency and administrative reform, he has "committed a great mistake." The New York *Herald* says:

But the words spoken there and by him jar upon the sense of propriety. They were uncalled for. They were unfortunate because they will give the profane reason to suggest that the President really, under the form of an address to his old comrades of the war, made a stump speech for the Ohio canvass, where the Republicans have wantonly and without any justification brought in as one of the political issues opposition to Roman Catholic interference in the schools.

The *World*, after declaring that the religious and school question can not be made a national issue in 1876, says:

If that speech had been made by a politician who knew the bearings of what he was saying, and knew that he was precipitating an issue which no patriotic man can wish to see raised, it would be a great crime as well as a great piece of folly.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that the speech was "doubly impertinent," and it hopes it is "the last we shall have from such a source on such an occasion." This marks the drift of discussion on the subject, and shows how the President has succeeded in his partisan endeavor.

The Burdens of Taxation.

In an address at the Central New York Fair at Utica, a few days since, says the Detroit *Free Press*, Governor Tilden delivered an address on the subject of taxation, in which he drew some pointed illustrations to show the immensity of the burdens resting upon the people. He called attention to the fact that the taxes of 1870 were five-fold what they were in 1860. He states that at the beginning of the Legislative session last winter he had occasion to state to the Legislative bodies that the taxes for the last ten years following the war had been $7,000,000,000, or $700,000,000 a year on an average for ten years. The national debt is but the amount of three years' taxation. In the last forty years seventy-five thousand miles of railway have been built in this country. The nominal amount of their stocks and bonds, said Governor Tilden, might be something near $4,000,000,000, and the actual cost about $2,500,000,000, the latter sum being only equivalent to three and a half years of taxes. Another illustration of the Governor was as follows: When you have sent forward your gold and silver, your petroleum, your wheat and your corn, your cheese, your butter and meat and cotton, and products of every kind; when you have raked and scraped this continent from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the interior, what have you done? When you have gathered together all these products and paid the cost of carrying them to the seaboard—a cost even larger than the original cost of raising the products—with every exportable commodity carried to the Atlantic seaboard and deposited in the vessels of foreigners, you have paid ten month's of one year's taxes.

No people of any other nation of the world pay such enormous taxation in the aggregate as do the people of the United States. Foreign nations with their costly royal establishments and their immense military forces tax their subjects far less per head, taking national and local taxation together, than does the United States with its republican form of Government. This was not the case once, however. It was once a proud boast of the people of this country that they were the lightest taxed of any civilized nation. We cannot expect now, with an immense burden of indebtedness, Federal, State and local, to get along with as light taxation as before that burden existed. But the fact of its existence renders it doubly the duty of the Legislators to be economical, and should prompt the people to demand frugality on the part of those to whom is intrusted the management of affairs. And the experience of the past ten years shows that the nation will not have an honest, economical Government while the Republican party continues in power. If the people want reduced taxation—if they want their burdens lightened—they must get rid of the Republican party.

Will Shed Few Tears.

If four years and eight months of arduous and confining labor in the Interior Department—including the two years, and one month and seventeen days of absence from Washington—should suffice to make Delano anxious to secure relief by a surrender of his office, should not Grant hail with infinite satisfaction the near approach of the 4th of March, 1877, when he, too, can have rest from his labors, which have been about as unremitting as those of Delano? As a matter of fact, however, Grant rather likes a residence in the White House, doubly so since the annual salary was raised from $25,000 to $50,000. With the hundred or so of days which he managed each year to secure for rest and relaxation, his constitution manages to bear up under the severe strain to which it is put. Still in his case, as in that of Delano, whatever his views may be upon his retirement from office, the people will shed few tears over him.

AT Knowlton, Quebec, an old man named Welch attempted to murder his wife with an ax, when seeing his son coming he turned and shot at him. The son then, in self-defense, shot his father dead. The old lady is not expected to live.

A YOUNG woman's fancy is like the moon, which changes continually, but always has a man in it.

The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, October 15, 1875.

W. P. Walton, Editor and Proprietor.
T. R. Walton, Jr., Business Manager.

Ohio Election.

The defeat of Allen in Ohio by a combination of all parties, aided by the money power of the North, and the banks and bankers of the whole country, is really not much of a surprise to any one. It was an unequal conflict. On the o e side was arrayed the true members of the Democratic part, who were fighting a battle for the poor laboring men, while on the other side the "bloated bond-holders" with *their* teeming millions, the wealthy nabobs of the land, aided by all the money kings of the land, were struggling to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It was a fight of capital against labor--and they have won. In no sense can it be called a Radical victory, because that party had the help or many hundreds of Democrats who voted with them solely on the ground of "expediency," and because they disagreed with their party on the currency question. This was a most unfortunate issue. The Ohio Democracy acted unwisely in putting such a plank in their platform. A State Convention was not the proper accession for it. It should have been left to the coming National Convention for action. The Radicals moreover, were greatly aided by Mr. Schurz, a Liberal, who is not a Republican.—Thousands of Germans voted with them because he, Schurz, told them to do it, but no one will deny that more than half of the Germans who voted that way, are Democrats who would vote for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The result in Ohio proves that in 1876, we are to have new issues. Old thing are passing away, and, behold, new things are taking their place. The old party lines are fast being obliterated, and there will be new parties formed for the contest in the near future. Whatever may be done, we trust, yet with considerable missgivings and fears, that such principles will prevail as to give the greatest good to the greatest number.

National Cemeteries.

We conversed with Mr. J. W. Angus, the contractor who has the building of five of the National Cemeteries, the other day. One of them is located at Mill Springs, one at Camp Nelson, Pittsburgh Landing, and two at other points. They will all be finished in the course of a few weeks. They are built of brick and stone, have six rooms each, and cellars, are of modern architecture and are models of comfort and convenience—and cost $4,600 each, all being built alike.—There is an acre of ground attached to the house, and from ten to twenty acres for Cemetery purposes, enclosed with a neat stone fence about 4 and a half feet high. Each grave is to have a marble slab, with the name of the person buried, when known. This sexton house is occupied by a wounded or crippled Union soldier, generally, who receives $75 per month, and house rent free, and is also furnished with a mule, cart, and driver, free.—It is his duty to keep the Cemetery and ground neatly set in grass and mowed oft every month in the growing season. This is a fat position for the Sexton, and all the money to build and keep them up perpetually, comes out of the pockets of a sorely taxed people.

Mr. Angus says there are about 3,000 graves at Mill Springs. The sum required to buy that number of marble slabs, engraved, and shipped and placed, would build a neat school house in half of the counties in the State. We consider it a foolish expenditure of the people's money, by the Radical party. We are not opposed to having a neat Cemetery, enclosed with a stone fence, and having it kept clear of filth, but build those houses and keep a Sexton and assistant there perpetually, at a cost of at least $4,000 per year, is needless extravagance. No one can go further than we to honor our dead soldiers upon both sides; but we oppose giving them more than we do our own other dead or our living friends. Thousands of soldiers of the Union Army lie scattered all over the states, in unmarked and unhonored graves. Why should they receive less attention than the others. Thousands of Confederate soldiers are gathered in other places, but no public "National Cemetery" is kept up; and the Southern people are compelled to aid perpetually in the support of these National burial places, to the neglect of their own dead. Is this right, is it just, is it equitable? Let the unbiased part of the public judge. Even though it were true—that no discrimination was made in gathering up the dead of the two armies, and placing these things around them alike, still the useless expenditure should be condemned. Where sleep the dead of Mexico and those who fell on other battle fields? It is a "new departure," this building of National Cemeteries. We trust that when the Democratic party comes into powrr, a law will be passed compelling these Sextons to pay a proper rental for the use of the house and greunds, and that their salary will not be given. Retrenchment and reform should be the aim of our government, and not extravagance and corruption.

INSURANCE FRAUDS.—A prominent London insurance journal condemns in severe terms the practice of many English fire and life insurance companies of stating their assets to be greater than they really are, by adding their "authorized capital" to the sum of their "paid up" capital, thus virtually perpetrating a fraud upon the public. Moreover, they add the sum of their life company assets to that of the fire department, thus impressing the public with the belief that their assets are greater than they really are, which is a fraud likewise. The London journal referred to cites several companies as examples—one of which is in Canada. It asserts that a noted London company authorizes its agents in this country and in England to put out signs over their agencies over which is printed in large, bright letters—"Assets, $10,000,000, Gold," when in fact the true sum of its assets is less than one-fourth that amount. The capital of the life department cannot be touched to pay any loss by fire in the fire department, and *vice versa*, and to add the capital of the two in making out their annual statement, as if it represented ony the capital of one, is a direct fraud upon the public. The paper making the above statements says the practice is wrong and that it is the duty of the press everywhere to expose and ventilate the fraud, to the end that a stop may be put to it.

MR. ISAAC CALDWELL, a Louisville lawyer has been spoken of as a candidate for the U. S. Senate. There are now about six aspirants for the place. We heard a well-known Democratic politician of Washington City say that the Legislature of Kentucky would commit a serious blunder and omit an obvious duty by failing to send Hon. James B. Beck to the Senate; and gave as his reasons that Mr. Beck is regarded at the Capital as the best posted politician in the State, and understood all the frauds of the Radicals and how to circumvent them, that the Radical leaders feared and respected him, but they had rather see any other of the six aspirants in the seat, on account of their lack of such information as would expose their nefarious designs.

THE great grape vine of Santa Barbara, California, having become in a decaying condition, has been taken up and made into sections and will be shipped to the Centennial for exhibition. It is the largest vine in the world, and has borne, for sixty years, several thousand pounds of fruit of the Mission variety annually. When packed it will weigh several tons. It is forty inches in circumference, three feet from the ground, and when in full bearing the branches covered ten thousand square feet. California beats the world for big trees, big vines, and big banks.

OUT of 300 men whom Stanley took with him into the wilds of Africa, 154 died of the disease which prevailed there at the time. He is a brave explorer, and it is hoped that he will survive to tell the tale of his explorations. During his journey into the Interior, he had to fight his way step by step in some parts, but always came out victorious. It is to be hoped that this expedition, undertaken under so many difficulties and dangers, will be sufficiently successful to enable the bold hero to add much to the geography of the country.

WE learn that Andy Conn shot John Arnold on Monday last, at Ed. Todd's groceɹy, in Madison county. It is said that Conn shot Arnold because Arnold slapped an old man named Smith in the face. This is all we can learn in the case. It is said that this is the third man that Conn has shot. We have heard of no arrests, so far. It is a little strange that Conn can go on in his killing—from time to time—and yet escape punishment.—The blood of his victims cry out from the ground, for his punishment.

ON his trip from Denver westward, the special train which was carrying Pres. Grant and his party ran at the rate of 45 miles per hour. The superintendant thought the speed was too great for safety, and desired the train to slacken its run, but Grant would not consent to it. Perhaps, in view of the fact that he is a "dead duck" on the third term question, he wanted to commit suicide. That superintendent ought to have increased the speed rather than slacken it.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA.—These two States held elections on Tuesday last, and went very decidedly Radical, there being a ajority of about 35,000 in Iowa, and 10,000 in Nebraska. No one will wonder at this result. They have been hot beds of Radicalism all the time; peopled as they are by those who were raised in fanatical New England. The currency question did not cut any figure in either State, as both parties were in favor of hard money.

PROF. TICE has guessed correctly again. He predicted severe frost about the 9th to 13th of this month. It was so cold on Monday night last that milk froze over the surface in these parts, which is an extraordinary occurrence at this time of year.

THE President of a colored fair association in Montgomery county got all the funds which were taken in at their recent exhibition and departed "where the woodbine twineth."

REVIVALS.—Moody and Sankey—the well-known revivalists, who startled England, Ireland and Scotland by their efforts in behalf of the Christian religion, have concluded to begin a work in this country, with the hope of doing some good. Chicago, New York Brooklyn, and other cities, have offered to furnish them with commodious houses in which to hold their meetings. It is to be hoped that wherever they may go, the people will give them audience.

THE Huntington bank robber who was arrested in Fentress county, Tenn., recently, was taken back to Huntington and lodged in jail. The question yet remains an open one as to who the robbers really are. The matter is being discussed in Missouri and in this State, but no conclusion has been arrived at, certainly. The idea of resurrecting the dead one at Pine Hill, for the purpose of identifying him, is quite absurd.

THE Patrons of Husbandry are making extensive preparations to be represented at the Philadelphia Centennial. A sixty acre tract of land will be provided a short distance from the city on a railroad, and it will be supplied with booths, tents, etc., and this exhibition of the farming interests of our country will prove to be one of the most attractive of the great exposition.

SUCH was the strain of work upon the engineer who "drove" the first fast mail train from New York to Chicago, that he fainted immediately upon stopping the train at its destination. For over 200 miles the train did not make a stop, running at the rate of forty-one miles an hour, and taking in the mail as it ran, by means of a contrivance invented for that purpose.

MR. JOHN CURRY MILLER, author of a "National" song titled "Grand Columbia," is certainly the coming Bard. "Hail Columbia," will be no where, comparatively. It is said that some one or more, perhaps, of our members of Congress will introduce a resolution of thanks to Mr. Miller for his magnificent poetical production. It should be done by all means.

THE Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Kentucky met in Louisville, last Tuesday. There was a large delegation of members on the first day. Rev. Green Clay Smith, of Frankfort, one of the most earnest workers in the cause, was not able to be present, on account of sickness, although he had gone to Louisville to aid in the meeting.

THE sufferers by the great flood at Indianola, Texas, have been fully provided for by a generous public from all parts of the country, and the relief committee reports that no further aid is required, and heartfelt thanks are tendered all of the generous donors. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

THE tobacco planters in Southern Kentucky, through the influence of the Grangers, have decided that they will, hereafter, demand $3 pay for each tobacco hogshead, and pay for the ten pounds of tobacco taken from them as a sample by the warehouse inspectors. This is precisely right.

ALBERT FINK, for eighteen years connected with the L. & N. R. R.—since his resignation of the position has accepted the General Agency of an Association of Southern railroads. We learn this from the *Courier-Journal*.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is said to be very sick at Augusta, Georgia—and hence cannot deliver the two speeches which he promised to make at Chicago, Illinois, during the Fall and Winter months.

THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH, the only grandson of Thomas Jefferson, died at his home in Charlottsville, Va., on Thursday last, in the 80th year of his age.

BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Farmers National Bank!

AT STANFORD,

in the State of Kentucky, at the Close of Business, October 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$250,896 10
Overdrafts	2,319 72
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	50,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	18,757 43
Due from other National Banks	8,960 44
Due from State Banks and bankers	875 00
Real estate, Furniture and Fixtures	6,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	341 00
Bills of other National Banks	10,900 00
Fractional Currency, including nickels	261 41
Legal-tender notes	2,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per ct. of circulation)	2,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	123,000 00
Total	$476,561 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	19,000 00
Other undivided profits	24,943,24
National Bank Notes outstanding	168,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	63,949 38
Due to other National Banks	464 28
Due to State Banks and Bankers	204 20
Total	$476,561 10

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } ss.
County of Lincoln. }

I, Jno. B. Owsley, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JNO. B. OWSLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Oct., 1875. JNO. J. McROBERTS, N. P.
Correct attest:
J. H. SHANKS,
S. H. SHANKS, } Directors.
RICHARD COBB,

BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL BANK!

OF STANFORD.

At Stanford, in the State of Kentucky, at Close of Business October 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$18[illegible],918 34
Overdrafts	2,609 51
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	10,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	10,400 21
Due from other National Banks	11,875 13
Due from state Banks and bankers	123 60
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	7,501 54
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,215 68
Checks and other cash items	2,112 35
Bills of other National Banks	1,252 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	397 44
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	427 52
Legal-tender notes	7,493 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
Total	$343,826 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund	30,000 00
Other undivided profits	14,917 10
Nat. Bank notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	57,643 16
Demand certificates of deposit	710 00
Certified checks	162 76
Due to other National Banks	259 39
Due to State Banks and bankers	134 00
Total	$343,8,6 41

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
County of Lincoln, }

I, Jno. J. McRoberts, Cashier of above named bank of Stanford, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JNO. J. McROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Oct., 1875. J. B. OWSLEY, N. P. L. C.
CORRECT ATTEST
J. W. McALISTER,
T. B. MONTGOMERY, } Directors.
J. S. MURPHY,

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW FALL MILLINERY.

MRS. M. E. DAVIESS,

NEAR DEPOT, STANFORD, KY.,

Is now receiving a full and complete stock

Fall and Winter Millinery!

HATS AND BONNETS,

Of all the most approved styles, and at all prices together with a comprehensive stock of

Novelties and Fancy Goods!

Selected by Herself with Unusual Care.

With her long experience she flatters herself that she can please the most tastidious, in quality, style and price the present season. Grateful for past liberal favors, she respectfully asks her old friends and the public generally to call early and examine her goods before buying. 187-tf

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

TO THE LADIES!

I wish to inform the Ladies of this vicinity that Mrs DUNN, a lady of superior taste and experience is associated with me in

Dress Work.

—I ALSO HAVE A—

New, Select Stock of Millinery

to which I invite their attention.

MRS. L. BEAZLEY,

187-4t **Main Street, Stanford, Ky.**

TAKE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen,

AS A REMEDY IN

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wondelful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and certain Corrective fof all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

TESTIMONIALS.

"I have never seen or tried such a simple, efficacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life."—H. HAINER, St. Louis, Mo.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect."—Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

"Your Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science."—Gov. J. GILL SHORTER, Ala.

"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past seventeen years. I can safely recommend it to the world as the best medicine I have ever used for that class of diseases it purports to cure."—H. F. THIGPEN.

PRESIDENT CITY BANK.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator has proved a good and efficient medicine."—C. A. NUTTING.

DRUGGIST.

"We have been acquainted with Dr. Simmons' Liver Medicine for more than twenty years, and know it to be the best Liver Regulator offered to the public."—M. R. LYON and H. L. LYON, Bellefontaine, Ga.

"I was cured by Simmons' Liver Regulator, after having suffered several years with Chills and Fever."—R. F. ANDERSON.

THE CLERGY.

"My wife and self have used the Regulator for years, and testify to its great virtues."—Rev. J. R. FELDER, Perry, Ga.

LADIES INDORSEMENT.

"I have given your medicine a thorough trial, and in no case has it failed to give full satisfaction."—ELLEN MEACHAM, Chattahoochee, Fla.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists. 170-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPEEDY CURE.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Opium Eating, Drunkenness, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption. Any Druggists can put it up. Address, PROF. WIGGIN, Charlestown, Mass. 178-1y

GREAT

Inducements for Speculators!

400 Acres of Land!

Heavily timbered, with a large quantity of fine poplar and other valuable timber, lying immediately on the C. S. R. R., in Pulaski county, Ky., 5 miles north of Somerset, are offered at private sale. There will be a depot located at or near the property. Also 80 acres of cleared land—good soil, splendid water, &c. Apply to
COL. A. HENDRICKS,
163-6m Adams' Mills P. O., Ky.

NOTICE.

HOUSE TO RENT!

I will rent for the balance of this year and the whole of the year 1876 the house and lot in Stanford now occupied by me. If the property is rented at once, the renter will have the benefit of the garden, which is filled with choice vegetables. For terms apply to the undersigned.
Aug. 26, 1875.—181-tf S. D. MYERS.

H. C. MITCHELL,

Formerly with Ripy, Hardie & Co., is now connected with the firm of

Thomas, Major & Pierce,

WHOLESALE LIQUORS!

LOUISVILLE, KY.
172-6m

O. P. TOWNSLEY,

—WITH—

JOS. TROUNSTINE, ABRAM TROUNSTINE,
HENRY HESS, J. W. HARPER.

A. & J. TROUNSTINE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign & Domestic Woolens,

—AND—

Wholesale Clothiers,

Nos. 83 and 85 West Third Street,

159-tf CINCINNATI, OHIO.

J. E. PORTMAN. J. B. OWENS.

NEW

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE!

IN STANFORD, KY.,

PORTMAN & OWENS,

PROPRIETORS.

Have opened in connection with the Myers House a First-Class Livery and Sale Stable, and have for hire polite drivers, safe horses, new and fashionable vehicles, making the most

STYLISH TURNOUTS

ever kept in Central Kentucky.

A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. 178-tf

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE,

Paducah & South-Western

RAILROAD.

Train leaves Louisville at 8:30 a. m.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Grayson Springs	12:25 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
Owensboro Junction	3:15 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
Nortonville	5:05 p. m.	8:05 p. m.
Paducah	9:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.

Arrives at Louisville at 4:55 p. m.

Connecting at Owensboro Junction with E. O. & N. R. R. for Owensboro.
At Nortonville with St. Louis & South-Eastern R. R.
At Paducah for all points South and South-West.
At Louisville for all points North-East.
D. F. WHITCOMB, Sup't.
EDWARD P. WILSON, Gen'l Fr't & Tick't Ag't,
156-1y Louisville, Ky.

GO NORTH,
SOUTH,
EAST AND
WEST,

VIA

Louisville & Nashville

AND

South & North Alabama

RAILROADS.

CONDENSED TIME JULY 4th, 1875.

Trains leave Stanford as follows daily, Sundays excepted.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Stanford	9:25 A. M.
Arrive Lebanon Junction	1:10 P. M.
" Bardstown Junction	1:42 P. M.
" Cincinnati Junction	2:35 P. M.
" Louisville	2:55 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Stanford	2:05 P. M.
Arrive Richmond Junction	2:10 P. M.
" Richmond	4:05 P. M.
" Livingston	5:00 P. M.

☞ NOTE.—Through passengers can change cars at Lebanon Junction arriving at Cincinnati Junction in time to connect with Short Line trains, arriving at Cincinnati at 6:40 P. M. Arrive at Louisville in time to connect with J. M. & I. R. R., O. & M. Ry. and U. S. Mail Line Steamers for all points North, East, and West. Passengers going South via Montgomery or Memphis Lines, leave Lebanon Junction at 12:50 A. M., 10:05 A. M. and 7:37 P. M. Trains leave Louisville daily, except Sunday, at 8:20 a. m., and run to Richmond without change. Passengers can leave Louisville at 8:50 A. M. and over take this train at Lebanon Junction.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run North, South, East and West both ways without change, from

Louisville to Chicago,

ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK,

and the principal Eastern Cities.

Palace cars are run South both ways without change to **Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Atlanta, Montgomery, Macon, Mobile, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Fla.,** and all other intermediate points.
Ticket Office at Depot.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. & Tick't Ag't.
F. J. ANTHONY, Ag't Stanford, Ky.
184-1y

JOHN H. CRAIG,

—AT THE—

TRADE PALACE CASH STORE,

MAIN STREET, STANFORD, KY.,

OFFERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Prints in all colors and shades, Brown and Bleeched Cottons,
Canton Flannels, 5-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, Plain and Twilled Flannels.
Opera Flannels in any shade, Rob Roy Flannels in beautiful
Checks and Plaids for Misses and Children, Repellant Cloths,
Plain and Plaid Linseys, Dress Fabrics in the Latest Styles,

Bed Tickings, Turkey Red and Damask Table Linens, Irish Linens,
Ladies' Misses', Children's Hosiery in cotton lambs wool,
Fleece-lined, all grades, every shade in stripes, Dress Buttons,
Ladies Corsets in great variety, Ladies' Merino Vests,
Linen Cuffs and Collars, Kid Gloves in great variety.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmoral Skirts, A beautiful stock of Shawls
In every color, Ladies' Misses' and Children's fine Shoes a Specialty.
And every thing usually kept in a first-class house.

In connection with my Dry Goods House I have opened a Fashionable Millinery Establishment under the management of competent and elegant Trimmers, in which may be found during the entire season all of the novelties and beauties in Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, Ladies' Ties, Scarfs, and a beautiful s tockof Fancy Goods generally. The Ladies managing the above Department have in successful operation a first-class Mantua-Making Establishment, in which the very Latest Styles from New York City and Paris may be found. Special inducements offered to parties wishing Bridal and Party Outfits in the Millinery and Dress-Making Departments. Flattered by the very large and liberal patronage now extended to us we shall continue to give to the Trade

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT

TEVIS' CASH CLOTHING HOUSE

IN ENDLESS VARIETY AND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

Melton, Scotch, Beaver, Cloth and Jeans Suits,
Melton, Beaver, Seal-Skin and Chinchilla Overcoats,
Hosiery, Supenders, Gloves, Underwear, Scarfs, &c.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
Gum Shoes, Gum Overcoats, Umbrellas,
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c. &c.

Fine Dress Shirts, Broadway Silk Hats,
Ladies' and Gent's Box-toed Boots and Shoes,
Suits to Fit the Largest Man or Smallest Boy.

ALL GOODS DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

N. B. Tevis' "Cash Clothing House,"

Main Street, Stanford, Ky. 158-1y

The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.,

Friday Morning, October 15, 1875.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A BIG Stock of Goods at Severance & Millers's.

THOSE indebted to B hon & Stagg will please call and settle.

FOR bargains in Boots and Shoes go to the New York Store.

20 Tons Bran for sale at the Stanford Mills. B. MATTINGLY & Co.

TEVIS has a full line of Hats and Caps' of all possible styles, sizes and prices.

CLOAKS in the latest styles in the Parlor Millinery Establishment of John H. Craig.

FOR Style and Fashion go to the Parlor Millinery Establishment of John H. Craig.

A NEW lot of Furniture and Carpets just received at Hayden Bro's—all at low figures.

JUST received at the New York Store, a large assortment of Blankets, Coverlets, and Comforts.

TEVIS has dozens of Overcoats of all kinds and prices. Beaver, Cloth, Melton, &., &c.—cheap.

TEVIS has a full stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and you would be surprised to see how cheap he will sell a suit.

TEVIS keeps those superb Box-Toed Shoes for Misses and children. They are the prettiest and most durable shoe made.

FOR a nice, stylish Suit of Ready-Made Clothing for men and boys, go to the New York Store, opposite Myers House.

A COMPLETE assortment of Hats and Caps, selling off at low prices, at the New York Store. A rare chance for bargains.

THE gentlemen are especially invited to call and examine the mammoth stock of Boots, Shoes, and Clothing at Hayden Bros.

TEVIS has all kinds of Furnishing Goods. You can scarcely call for anything in the furnishing goods line that he has not on sale.

TEVIS has a very large lot of Winter Boots and Shoes—not slop-shop work—but made of real leather, and in the best manner.

GRAND opening of Millinery Goods at John H. Craig's Trade Palace Cash Store, on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 15th and 16th. All are invited.

IF you want to save money in buying your Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, &c., &c., go to the New York Store.

Go to the Parlor Millinery Department in John H. Craig's Trade Palace Cash Store for stylish Hats, elegant Bonnets, and the latest Novelties.

WEAREN & MCALISTER have ten bags of strictly choice old Rio Coffee bought before the late advance—which they will sell at wholesale at old prices.

SEVERANCE & MILLER offer inducements in all staple lines of goods, and grade their margins unusually low on every class of goods which they have in stock.

SEVERANCE & MILLER have just received a very choice Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., to which they ask the attention of purchasers.

IF you will call in at Tevis' great Clothing Emporium and Furnising Goods House, you would find the most complete assortment you ever saw, outside of Louisville, in this State.

THE largest and most complete stock of Dry Goods, Notions, White Goods, Dress Goods, &c., Shawls, &c., and every other fabric known, can be found at the store of Hayden Brothers.

ULSTERS, KING WILLIAMS, TALMAS and every style of Overcoats in Fur-Beaver, Chinchilla, Esquimaux, Melton and other desirable goods sold cheap at the great Clothing House of J. Winter & Co., Louisville.

THE old patrons of Severance & Miller will please not suffer themselves led away from them by extravagant promises and a few baits, before giving their large Fall and Winter Stock an examination. No one can do better by you than they.

J. WINTER & Co., LOUISVILLE.—This old reliable House has this season a larger and better assortment in their "Merchant Tailor" Department than we have seen elsewhere. If you want a handsome suit at a reasonable price—give them your order.

NO EXCUSE FOR BEING SICK.—No person can use Boschee's German Syrup without getting immediate relief and cure. We have the first case of Coughs, Colds or Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, yet to hear from that has not been cured. We have distributed every year, for three years, over 250,000 Sample Bottles by Druggists in all parts of the United States. No other Manufacturer of Medicines ever gave their preparations such a test as this. Go to your Druggists, Bohon & Stagg, and get a bottle for 75cts. and try it—Two doses will relieve you.—Sample Bottles, 10 cents each.

HERE are a few seasonable goods just received at Campbell & Miller's Eureka Supply Store, and offered very low for cash: Celery Salt, Salad Dressing, Gelatine, Lemon Acid, Yeast Powder, Tomato Catsup, Fancy Sauces, Pickles, Chow-Chow, Mixed Pickles, Macaroni, Vermicello, Pearl Barley, Hominy, Cracked Wheat, Navy Beans, Oat Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Tapioca, Sago, Flavoring Extracts, Citron, Lemon Peel, Currants, Prunes, Dates, Fancy Candies, Plain Candies, Raisins, Lemons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Chocolate, Preserves, Jellies, Canned Fruits, Canned Vegetables, Apple Butter, Mince Meat, Cove Oysters, Sardines, Pigs Feet, Dried Beef, Bologna Sausage, Green Tea, Black Tea, Cheese, Crackers, Fresh Cakes, Cracknells Mackerel, Molasses, Fine Syrups, Breakfast Bacon, Porkhouse Sausage.

HOME JOTTINGS.

THE drivers of the coaches between here and Somerset, report travel very light.

REV. T. A. BRACKEN will preach in the Presbyterian church here, next Sunday.

HON. M. J. DURHAM, our able Representative in Congress, was in town court day.

CIRCUIT court will begin here next Monday. A large crowd will be in attendance.

REV. R. M. CHENAULT will preach at the Baptist church Sunday morning and night.

REV. GEO. O. BARNES will preach in the Court House next Sunday evening, at 3½ o'clock.

W. C. OWENS, of the Somerset *Reporter*, called on us a few days since *en route* to Louisville.

THE rockaway presented to Rev. G. O. Barnes by a few of his warm personal friends and admirers, is a most beautiful and servicable vehicle.

DIED.—On Wednesday last, at his father's, in Boyle conaty, J. Metcalf Bright, aged 7 years. The funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Bright, to-day, at 10 o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Otho Owens and his handsome bride, *nee* Miss Mozelle Bowe, of Richmond, Va., passed through town on Thursday last, *en route* to Somerset.

OUR jail will be rid of several of its inmates during the coming circuit court, and the Sheriff will be called upon to make his usual semi-annual visit to the Capital.

THERE is a school on an average for every four miles square in Lincoln county, and as many places of worship, where preaching is had at least half the time.

MISS MARY F. CHENEY, of Sardis, Miss., who has been on a short visit to the Misses Alcorn, left on Monday last for Louisville, where she intends spending the Winter.

SWEET potatoes and 'possum afford a fine dinner dish at this season of the year, and Dan'l Manuel says he can furnish enough opossums to supply the town. Bring 'em in, uncle Daniel.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Tom Miller and wife, of Marshall, Mo., are here on a visit to relations. He reports fine crops in his State, of all kinds, yet times are quite dull, but the people hopeful.

THE lame, the halt, and the blind, the poor, the rich and almost all other sorts of folks, presented claims for allowance before the Court of Claims which met on Monday and closed on Wednesday.

SEVERAL iron bridges will be erected on the Knoxville & Richmond Branch railroads, in place of the wooden kind which need repairs or replacement. The material passed through on the cars recently.

THE Coroner of this county, J. M. Hiatt, has held three inquests the present year, namely: one a Dr. De Strain, one on a negro infant, and the other on Mr. Matt Boyd The perquisites of his office are meagre.

TOBACCO.—C. Cunningham, Tobacconist, at Lancaster, Ky., wants you to patronize home manufacturers. He has the best twist and manufactured article, which he offers low to the trade. Send for a sample lot and try it once.

THE Central Kentucky Medical Association meets next Wednesday, 20th, in Stanford at 10 o'clock A. M. The opening paper on "Headaches," their causes and treatment, will be read by Dr. Huffman, of Lancaster.

THE party of gentlemen who left here on the 4th of this month for a deer hunting and fishing spree, returned on the 10th, and report no deer killed but splendid fishing as they caught a large number of fine salmon, bass and perch.

A MORE accommodating livery man can't be found than our friend Jim Ed. Bruce—and his fast, gentle horses, for harness or saddle, and his clean, neat and easy riding vehicles—all at low prices, make his establishment a *sine qua non* to all needing them.

NOTICE.—The "Old Nines" will meet at their hall in Stanford to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of much importance will come before the society. Every member should attend, in order to learn something to his advantage.

OUR physicians say that for the past six weeks they have been very busy waiting upon the afflicted, but now they have little to do. Only a few deaths have occurred and the mortality has been as little as in any year for the last decade. This bracing weather will bring all right again.

HAYDEN BROS. [illegible] their entire stock of magnificent Fall and Winter goods is now open, and the display they make is very attractive. An inspection convinced us that every thing they offer is of the best quality, and their prices such as to enable the public to purchase goods as low as ever offered in any market.

AS our Circuit Court is rapidly approaching, and the grand jury will soon be in session, we do not wonder that all of our dirt roads are being put in good repair. Some of them have been sadly out of fix for some time, and it is well that something has stirred up the parties to a performance of their duty.

IF our Pulaski friends had spent $10,000 of the money they used in building their fine temple of justice, in the erection of a safe prison, they would have had a court house good enough for any county in the State, and no further taxation would be required to build a jail. So said a citizen of Somerset to a *Journal* reporter the other day.

MARRIED.—Mr. G. A. Peyton and Miss Lizzie Tevis were united in marriage on the 7th inst. Attendants—W. H. Murphy and Miss Alice Cash, Napoleon Tevis and Miss Bettie Peyton. May they live to celebrate their golden wedding; and may they be always as happy as our devil looked while eating the delicious cake sent by them to this office.

MR. ARCHIE C. SNOW, of our town, saw a large owl, of the "chicken eating breed," on the corner of a barn near the Court-House last Monday morning, and, with his revolver shot the bird. Mr. Snow brought the bird down at the first shot, and, on actual measurement, he was five feet seven inches from "tip to tip." This is the largest owl that has been killed in this section for some years.

IT seems strange that the old record books of our county of Lincoln should present such clear writing as they do. Here, in the county clerk's office, are records one hundred years old nearly, which were written only a few short years after Boone and his companions blazed a pathway across the trackless wilderness, which shone like a gleam of light through the darkness penetrated. Yet the deeds and other "testaments" are as clear as though written yesterday. The paper upon which they are recorded is almost as thick and substantial as parchment, and the chirography is excellent. Their preservation has been complete. From present appearances they are good for centuries to come.

ONE hundred years ago, the grounds which now form Lincoln county, was an immense cane-brake, with cane at least twenty feet high. It was the home of the buffalo, deer, elk, and other wild animals. Not far from our suburbs, there is a buffalo trace over which (as we have been informed by old residents, who gathered the fact from their fore fathers) these animals passed from the hill part of this county to the springs and branches which flow within half a mile of Stanford. Buffalo Spring, the site of Rout's Mill, took its name from this trace, and we are told that the old Presbyterian church here derived its name from the same, and it stood within 100 yards of the trace.

THE colored people who have made settlements out in the country, instead of making them around town, have acted wisely. There is one on top of Hall's Gap, and one about two miles from town. At these points the colored people can procure wood almost for the cutting, while those who live about town can scarcely afford to buy enough to keep them from freezing in the Winter. Those who live in the country act wisely.

TWO prisoners passed through town last Saturday in charge of the Sheriff of Pulaski county, *en route* to the penitentiary for a period of two years. Two other prisoners were brought here by him and lodged in our jail for safe keeping, until the the next term of the Pulaski circuit court, owing to the fact that the jail down there is but little better than an ordinary house, as a prison. Pulaski county has purchaseh an iron cell, however, which will be placed in the old jail when finished.

A YOUNG couple, fresh from the mountains of East Tennessee, passed through our town on Wednesday last, on foot, destined for the Western Plains. They informed those who conversed with them that they they had married on last Monday a week since, and they were satisfied they could do better in a country where corn grew higher than four feet, and produced more than two barrels to the acre. The young man said he knew the world owed him a living, and his better half said she was willing to help him get it.

LAND, STOCK, AND CROP ITEMS.

LIVE stock trade improving, especially cattle.

THE fine stallion Allie West, which sold for $15,000 a few days since, has the epizooty in a mild form.

WE heard a citizen of a neighboring county say that he very much desired to buy a small farm of 50 or 60 acres of land in this county, near town. If any of our readers have such for sale, they would do well to advertise the fact in this paper.

THE greatest short horn sale that ever occurred in this country took place last Thursday in Clark county, Ky., near Winchester, by B. B. Groom. Seventy head of heifers and twenty bulls were sold. We will lay before our readers next week a statement of the result, written for us expressly by an intelligent stock farmer who was present.

FIRM TOBACCO.—Mr. W. J. Russel, one of our most enterprising farmers of the West End, showed us on Monday last some excellent samples of tobacco raised by him this year. They were cured a bright yellow, so desirable among Tobacconists for wrappers. Mr. Russel has ten acres of this tobacco that he says will fully come up to the samples—if so he has a "Big Bonanza."

SEVERAL of our Hanging Fork farmers told us on Monday last that a great deal of the corn crop would remain uncut in several parts of the county, owing to the fact that farmers could not afford to pay for cutting it, with corn at $1 25 to $1 50 per barrel, and that the fodder would scarcely pay for the cutting. We have not heard of any corn being injured by the late severe frosts, and farmers say this is fine weather on the crop, as it hardens it ready for Winter and for grinding.

A NUMBER of our readers have told us that their fowls, both chickens and turkeys, have died with cholera within the last two months. We have learned from our friends that a duck has never been known to have that disease. The aquatic habits of this fowl may account for its freedom from the complaint, and this may teach us a lesson. Water cleans them, and if we could keep our roosting places clean, our other fowls might escape. An old lady subscriber told us the other day that if a little coal oil was mixed with meal and that fed to the fowls, it would prevent if not cure the cholera.

THE *Courier-Journal* reports sales at Lexington on October 15th, of short horns belonging to Messrs. Vanmeter and Farra as follows: Fifty-three head brought $5,865, an average of only a little over $110 per head. The highest priced animals were Gem 5th, by Diex Taylor, dam Gem 2d, by Fordham Duke, sold to Vanmeter at $510 Gem 9th by 13th Duke of Adrie, same dam to Dr. Sprague, $425; Queen of the Realm, by Star of the Realm, dam by Prince Christian, to Grigsby, $350; Duet 4th, by Airdrie Duke, dam by Jeff. Davis, to S. Vanmeter, $350; Cora 3d, by Duke of Argyle, dam by Seaton, to Dr. Sprague, $280. Forty dollars was the lowest price brought.—The sale was poorly attended, and the prices obtained were quite moderate considering the quality of the stock, as the Vanmeter herd is known to be among the best in Kentucky.

COUNTY COURT DAY.—Considering the wet, raw day, there was a good crowd in town last Monday, owing to the fact that it was the opening day of the Court of Claims. From the report of the auctioneers below, it will be seen what stock was on the market, and the prices obtained. Times are represented rather easier than for some months past, and a general good feeling prevailed among all classes, trades and professions. In the County Court but little business was docketed outside of administrators and guardian settlements. We noticed Mr. John Blain, County Clerk, at his old desk again, after a long absence, by reason of a partial stroke of paralysis. A pass way, private, was granted to James Robinson over the lands of Mr. Swope, after a spirited opposition upon the part of the latter. But for the existence of the statute which allows the erection of these passages, under proper circumstances, many persons would be greatly discommoded. By 5 o'clock in the evening the crowd in town had left for their respective homes, not one being left to tell the tale that John Barleycorn had been largely patronized.

CAPT. H. T. BUSH, auctioneer, reports a tolerably fair trade. About 250 cattle on the market, mostly rough. Oxen sold from $50 to $120 a pair; common feeding cattle sold from 3c to 3½c; milch cows from $30 to $40; dry cows 3c to 4c per lb; broke mules sold from $75 to $120; 9 2-year old mules were withdrawn at $72 50 per head horses sold from $50 to $140.

CAPT. J. M. HIGGINS reports about 150 cattle on the market, of mixed lots. Prices fair for those he sold, and bidding spirited. The following was sold by him: 1 cow and calf $35 50; 4 heifers, $20 50 per head; 4 heifers, $18 40 per head. Several yoke of cattle from $65 to $165 per yoke. 8 calves, common, $10 per head. 3 calves, $16 per hd. 1 horse $40. 1 work mule $100. 3 calves, common, $11 90 per head. 5 heifers $17 10 per head. 1 steer $35. 1 buggy mare $135.

C. S. R. R. ITEMS.

MR. M. W. VENABLE, Resident Engineer, has been placed in charge of King's Mountain Tunnel.

CAPT. J. S. MORRISON, the untiring and able Division Engineer on the road between Shelby City and Somerset, was in Stanford for the second time in the last ten months, on Thursday last, and made us a call. Capt. Morrison certainly sticks close to his work, the result of which is that his division is much further advanced than any on the line.

THE many friends of that obliging gentleman, Maj. C. E. Webster, will rejoice with us at his promotion to the staff of the Chief Engineer, with office at Cincinnati. Major Webster is an Engineer of remarkable skill and ability, as the energy with which he has pushed King's Mountain Tunnel attests, and the compliment that Mr. Lovett pays him in thus promoting him, is but a just tribute to a most deserving officer.

LINCOLN COUNTY NEWS.

Hustonville.

WE are in receipt of liberal premonitions of Winter. The frosts of the last few nights are rapidly bringing down the leaves of the forests. Corn has made its escape, and is an unusually heavy crop. The work of sowing grain is going forward on every side. The few hogs—and they are very few—are becoming fat. Mule colts hang their nether lips and look disconsolate, as if they were aware of the fact that they are no longer a power in the land. Calves, on the contrary, whisk their tails in proud recognition of their paroxysmal importance.

THE merchants are busy unpacking and displaying their autumnal purchases. The Milliners and Mantua makers are eloquent on "loves of hats," and "heavenly dresses." Papas, of course, look grum, and mothers profoundly study each new effect.

By the way, we understand that on Friday of last week, the lady Principal of a flourishing Female school in the East end of the county, delivered to her pupils a telling lecture on the subject of "pin backs".—On Monday morning, while waiting for the train, we had the pleasure of seeing near a hundred pupils assemble at the Institute—*and not a pin back there.* The sight was refreshing, enrapturing, entrancing; and as we beheld the smiling Principal receiving each new accession at the door, we found ourselves unconsciously singing—

"Let the good Angels come in."

MR. BEN HUFFMAN, formerly of your place, and late of Cincinnati, died on Sunday, at the house of his brother-in-law, J. W. Hocker. He was buried in the Cemetery Monday afternoon. Mr. H. was long an invalid. His young wife was supported through the trying ceremony by a large assembly of relatives and friends.

WE learn that the store house, with all its contents, of Mr. Wm. Spraggins, on the Rolling Fork, in Casey county, was burned on Saturday night. Loss total—said to be about $4,000—no insurance.

FALSTAFF.

GARRARD COUNTY NEWS.

Lancaster.

WE are glad to note the return of our friend Mat Walton, who after an absence of three weeks has returned to his field of labor.

THE protracted meeting at the Christian church, conducted by Rev. R. A. Garo, is drawing large crowds, and there has been several additions up to this time. The meeting is held only at night, and will be continued through this week.

A LARGE rattle snake with ten rattles and a button, was killed by some boys on the Crab Orchard pike about two miles from town, about a week ago. His snakeship was undoubtedly a wayfarer from home, as it is something remarkable for one to be found so close to Lancaster.

ON Monday evening at Ed. Todd's grocery in Madison conaty, Andy Conn shot and killed John Arnold. We have not heard the particulars of the killing.

DIED.—At her residence in this county near Lowell, Mrs. Ann Royston. The funeral was preached at the house and her remains brought and interred in the Lancaster Cemetery.

THE October term of our Circuit Court, especially for equity business, is now in session, and will continue through the week. The great case of Washington county vs. the Cumberland & Ohio railroad will be argued, and probably some steps taken in it at this term. Messrs. G. R. McKee, Capt. Ed. Russell are here in the interest of Washington county, and Mr. Burr Harrison is representing the railroad. SPRIG.

EDUCATIONAL.

TARRANT

College for Young Ladies,

On the Knoxville Branch of the L. & N. R. R.,

Crab Orchard, Ky.

Term Will Begin September 6th.

$175, if Paid in Advance, Will Defray Expenses

Of Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Tuition in Literary Department, Contingent Fee, and Library Fee for the entire session—a Term of Forty Weeks. With a location unsurpassed in point of health we offer unusual advantages in mental culture, with the home influences of a Christian family. Extravagance in dress will be very much out of place. therefore we insist on an economical outfit for all who may come to us. Address for further information, MRS. S. F. H. TARRANT, Principal.

181-8t

NINTH ANNUAL SESSION.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE!

HUSTONVILLE, KY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL OPEN

—ON THE—

2D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1875

The Course of Instruction is

THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL.

—RATES OF—

BOARD AND TUITION LOW

For Catalogues apply to

MRS. N. B. SMITH, MISS H. BURGIN,

180-tf PRINCIPALS

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER!

To the Citizens of Stanford and Surroundings!

We take infinite pleasure in informing you that we are enabled this Fall to lay before you one of the Grandest and Most Extensive Lines of Samples of

FINE IMPORTED WOOLEN GOODS!

to be found in any House in the Western Country. Our great success during the last two seasons past in making up Goods for some of the best trade in this and adjoining counties, prompts us to bring, this season a line of Samples unsurpassed for

Newness of Style and Elegance of Design!

We import all our Goods direct from the best European markets, and can offer Prices on Fine Goods in

SUITINGS, OVERCOATS,

&c., that no other house can approach. Our unequalled facilities for making up Goods enables us to fill all orders in the quickest possible time. Will have samples at Hotel, and will open them

19th OCTOBER, REMAINING ONE DAY ONLY.

"It will pay you to wait and see these Goods."

R. D. NORRIS, - 135 Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

SAM. N. MATHENY. O. R. MARSCHALL.

MATHENY & MARSCHALL,

MERCHANT TAILORS

MAIN STREET, STANFORD, KY.

FULL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED--CONSISTING OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, DIAGONAL AND SCOTCH SUITINGS.

Clothing Cut in the Latest Style and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Persons wishing Goods by the yard or Suits Cut and Trimmed, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Thanking our patrons for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same. 182-1y

NOTICES, ETC.

REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.

STANFORD HOTEL!

[LATE PENDLETON HOUSE.]

Corner Main and Somerset Streets,

STANFORD, KY.

S. HARDIN, PROP'R.

STABLE AND BAR ATTACHED.

CUSTOMARY RATES OF FARE.

185-6m

WHEAT & CHESNEY,

[Successors to Terry, Wheat & Chesney,]

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Agents for Frankfort Cotton Mills,

No. 231 Main St., bet. Sixth & Seventh,

Opposite Louisville Hotel,

John L. Wheat, Jas. J. Chesney, [157-tf] LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. F. WALSH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

70 Fourth Street, bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, - - - - - - KENTUCKY

My pantaloon system as a specialty is an acknowledged success, being original and suited to the wants of every customer. 157-tf

THE CELEBRATED "BUFFALO"

STEAM GRIST MILLS!

I have renovated from bottom to top the above well-known and celebrated Steam Mills, situated in Lincoln county, about one mile from Stanford on the Hustonville pike. The accomplished Mill-right William N. Potts, of Madison county did the work, and he now pronounces these mills as good as any on the Continent: All the old machinery and fixtures have been taken out and new put in—Stones, new Smut Mill, Bolting Cloths, &c., are in fine order, so that now I can make as good Flour and Meal as any Mill.

CUSTOM GRINDING

solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Grinding done every day. Try these Mills once and you will come again. [170-tf] JOHN W. ROUT.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. JAMES G. CARPENTER,

CRAB ORCHARD, KY.

Office at Saunders Hotel, Lancaster Street.

159-1y

H. T. HARRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

156-tf STANFORD, LINCOLN CO., KY.

M. C. SAUFLEY. R. C. WARREN.

SAUFLEY & WARREN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

Will practice in the county of Lincoln, in the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Office, 2d floor, Lancaster street Front, Owsley Building 156-tf

DENTISTRY.

LEE F. HUFFMAN,

SURGEON DENTIST!

STANFORD, KENTUCKY,

Having secured the rooms on Lancaster street formerly occupied by Dr. George McRoberts, deceased, now offers his services to the citizens of this town and vicinity—as a Dental Surgeon. 156-tf

A. F. MERRIMAN,

DENTAL SURGEON!

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

Office South Side of Main Corner of Depot Street

Will remain permanently at his office (until further notice) to attend to those requiring his professional services. Particular attention paid to the preservation and regulation of the natural teeth. Persons from a distance requiring full or partial sets of teeth, can have them inserted in a few hours notice, in the latest and most beautiful style of the art.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when required.

All communications promptly attended to.

161-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO TO

Mr. E. LAYTON AT

GIBSON'S CHEAP STORE

AT MONTICELLO,

FOR CHEAP GOODS,

He Sells below Granger Prices.

166-tf

NOTICE.

HAULING!

Done by Strong Team and Trusty Driver.

162-tf J. B. MYERS,

STANFORD

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

D. F. BASH & CO.

We desire to call the attention of the public to the work that we are now turning out, and also to the fact that we are prepared to build to order, any description of Vehicle—from a Coach to a Sulky—at as

LOW RATES

as any respectable establishment can do the the same quality of work. We employ good workmen, and warrant our work to give satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves before going elsewhere. Give us a white man's chance—we will do you right.

168—3m D. F. BASH & CO.

THE GREAT UNIVERSAL CATHOLICON, OR

WORLD'S REMEDY

Found at last, is the newly discovered properties of the African plant,

SYRICUM,

From which is prepared by Dr. G. Edgar Lothrop, the great English Remedy known as

Cordial Balm of Syricum!

AND TONIC PILLS,

Now satisfactorily established as the best known certain, safe and permanent

PREVENTATIVE AND CURE

for every form of Nervous Debility and Weakness, whether general or special, that can possibly affect the human system. As a most powerful detergent or eliminator of disease it has proved itself the most remarkable and valuable discovery of the 19th century.

Since this great remedy has come into the possession of Dr. Lothrop, he has expended vast sums of money and called to his aid the most learned chemists of the age in extracting and perfecting its virtues so that they may be realized in the most efficacious manner at the least possible inconvenience and cost to the patient.

We are satisfied by repeated experience, as well as by repeated chemical analysis, that in this rare exotic, the Syricum plant, are to be found medical virtues of the greatest value, admirably adapted to almost every class of diseases arising from a derangement of the nervous system or from a lack of nerve power, no matter from what cause the irregularity or deficiency may have been produced. This great fact once established, we have pushed investigations until in the various modes of its exhibition, either as a balm or cordial, operating as a detergent, cleanser and purifier, or as a mild yet searching cathartic in the form of a pill, it can be made to reach every part of the human body, forcing out, as it were, the sources of disease, debility and death, and letting in all the needful elements of life, health and vigor, so important and necessary to the complete enjoyment of all those faculties which contribute to the constitution of perfect manhood.

The Cordial Balm of Syricum and TONIC PILLS

Sold by Druggists everywhere. If they do not have it ask them to get it for you, which they can do at any of the following Wholesale Druggists:

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York City.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWELL & CO., Phila., Pa
SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.
E. MONTEUSE & CO., New Orleans, La.
VAN SHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago Il.
JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio.
STRONG & COBB, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLLINS BROS., St. Louis Mo.
FARRAND WILLIAMS & CO., Detroit, Mich.
B. F. ALFRED, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale by Druggists Generally Everywhere.

DR. LOTHROP, Proprietor may be consulted professionally by mail free of charge. Address

DR. G. EDGAR LOTHROP,

143 Court Street, Boston.

178-1y

STOP! AND READ ALL ABOUT THE

LARGEST, MOST COMPLETE

AND THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

EVER BROUGHT TO STANFORD.

HAYDEN BROTHERS

Are just in receipt of their superb stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, ETC.,

CARPETS, FURNITURE, WALL-PAPER, ETC.

Handsome and attractive Fall Prints,
Brown and Bleached Domestics,
Brown and Bleached 9 and 10-4 Sheetings

Brown and Bleached Canton Flannels,
Irish Linens, Nainsooks, Jaconets,
Tarletans, Cross-Bars, Brilliantes, Etc.

The most Attractive Display of
French Merinos, Empress Cloths,
Woolen and Cotton Delaines, Alpacas,

Silk and Woolen Poplins,
Black Cashmeres, Tamese Cloths,
Black Japanese, and Pongee Silks, Etc.

Opera Flannels, Plain and Twilled Flannels,
A Large and Comprehensive Stock of Notions,
Varied Stock of Men's and Youth's Clothing.

An immense Stock of Jeans,
White and Gray Blankets,
Eastern and Custom-Made Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear a Specialty.
The Largest Stock of Fine Hats in the City.
Gloves, Hosiery, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Etc.

Carpets, Furniture, Wall-Paper of the
Latestand most stylish Figures and Designs,
All sizes of Shuck and Cotton Top Matresses.

We respectfully urge the patronage of the old friends of the house and earnestly solicit a call from the public generally.

HAYDEN BROTHERS

SOUTH SIDE MAIN ST., STANFORD, KY.

186-tf

GEO. D. WEAREN. J. W. McALISTER.

NEW FIRM!

WEAREN & McALISTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRODUCE,

Salt, Seeds, Coal, Grain, Farming Imple'nts.

CANNED GOODS, TOBACCOS,
TEAS, SPICES, QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE, STONEWARE,
TINWARE, CUTLERY, NOTIONS, &c.

MAIN STREET, STANFORD, KY

N. B.—We will adhere Strictly to a Cash Basis, believing that it is the only plan to pursue to do justice to both ourselves and our customers, and to compete successfully with the strongest competition. 185-1y

FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1875,

—AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE!

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

To my friends of Stanford, Lincoln and adjoining Counties: I have just returned from the Eastern Markets, and have purchased all my Goods direct from the Manufacturers, at such Low Prices as enable me to offer you Goods Lower than before the War. My Stock consists of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

Ready-Made Clothing for Men and Boys,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing-Goods.

Give Me a Call before Purchasing Elsewhere and You will Save Money by Doing so.

C. GREENWALD,

NEW YORK STORE,

COR. OF MAIN AND DEPOT STS., STANFORD, KY.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

BY SEPTIMUS SASSAFRAS.

How wondrous are the changes, Jim,
  Since forty years ago,
When gals wore woolen dresses, Jim
  And boys wore pants of tow;
When shoes were made of calfskin
  And socks of homespun wool,
And children did a half-day's work
  Before the hour of school.

The girls took music lessons, Jim,
  Upon the spinning-wheel,
And practiced late and early, Jim,
  On spindle, swift, and reel;
The boys would ride bare-back to mill
  A dozen miles or so,
And hurry off before 'twas day,
  Some forty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim,
  In sleds instead of sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy, Jim,
  As buggies now-a-days.
And oxen answered well for teams,
  Though now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half so fast,
  Some forty years ago.

O, well do I remember, Jim,
  The Wilson patent stove,
That father bought and paid for, Jim,
  In cloth our gals had wove;
And how the neighbors wondered
  When we got the thing to go,
They said 'twould bust and kill us all,
  Some forty years ago.

Yes, everything is different, Jim,
  From what it used to was,
For men are always tampering, Jim,
  With God's great natural laws;
But what on earth we're coming to—
  Does anybody know?
For everything has changed so much,
  Since forty years ago.

LOST IN THE SEWERS.

[Brooklyn Sun.]

Wishing to note the things below the surface of the earth, we entered Hudson avenue sewer, the other evening.

A cousin from the country, who had previously been taken over the proposed route, agreed to open the man-hole corner of DeKalb avenue. On entering the sewer, which is the largest in the city, I found the slush, which was backed in by the tide, up to my arm pits. Being clothed in a rubber suit, this did not affect me, any more than making walking laborious. By the light of a small bull's eye lantern, I was enabled to see about thirty feet ahead. The sewer is large enough to drive a buggy through, being about eight feet deep, and seven wide. The bottom of the sewer is covered with a greasy substance, which made it difficult for me to keep my feet. I did take a few involuntary dives into the slushy stream, before I got accustomed to the walking. And which dives, were it not for a bottle of ammonia, I would have died from inhaling the noxious gases, arising from decayed vegetables, and all imaginable kinds of muculent substances; even dead animals found there way here. I had heard that the sewer was infested with huge rats, but as yet I had seen none. Being enclosed on all sides, the place was very warm; the perspiration rolled off my body, as if I were in a Turkish bath.

I was cogitating upon things of the upper world, when I felt something large strike my knee. I reached down and raised it. Horror of horrors; it was the body of a man. Involuntarily I allowed it to fall from my grasp.

Curiosity getting the better of me I again raised it. The body must have been in the water some time, as putrefaction had set in. The body was dressed in a gray frock coat, white vest, and black cassimere pants; the shoes and hat were gone. The man looked to have been forty-five years of age, as near as I could make out by the light of the lantern, his hair and luxuriant whiskers were auburn colored. In the upper pocket of his vest was an envelope containing a short note written in French, which on being translated read:

LOUISE:—It could not have been otherwise. Without you life was unendurable. If God forgives those who do away with themselves, I shall meet you in heaven. Loved one, when this reaches you, I shall be food for the fishes.

Your friend who loves you better than life. GUSTAVE MEROUX.

While I was deciphering the writing the body floated down towards the river. I looked for it, intending to put the letter back, so that when the body would be picked up, it might establish his identity. The man had committed suicide, and the tide, which reaches as far as Myrtle avenue, had washed it in here.

Such a sight was not apt to lend courage to one enclosed by brick walls forty feet below the surface of the earth. The tide going out, carrying with it the slush and filth, made the walking easy. On reaching the corner of Myrtle avenue I saw a horde of rats. I shouted, but they were as unconcerned as if a visitor was an everyday occurrence; they were the largest rats I had ever seen, dark brown fellows with white breasts and very long tails. I carried a hickory stick in my hand, and with this I charged them; instead of running away, they ran at me; one big fellow tried to bite my leg but he could not make any impression because of my heavy rubber boots.

I drew my pocket pistol, a small Smith & Wesson, and fired amongst them. If a one hundred ton charge of blasting powder was fired, it would not make a greater sound than my pistol did in the sewer. The rats scampered off, and I was as much frightened as they. When I reached, as I thought, the corner of De Kalb avenue, the man-hole was not open. Could it be that my friend had deserted me, or lost his way? My watch denoted half-past twelve, a full hour and a half since I had left the corner of Plymouth street. I stood there for a few moments, but the man-hole still remained closed. While standing there I heard the sound of voices. My heart fluttered. I thought it was Bob come to let me out. The voices seemed nearer. Looking to my right, I am sure I saw two men walking in the sewer, one of them carrying a small stable lantern.

I turned the shade of my lantern and crept toward them. Before I had gone ten yards they had vanished.

Thinking they had turned down a side sewer I quickened my pace to where I had seen them standing. When I reached there I observed a ray of light, seemingly from above. As I looked upward I caught a second's glimpse of the star-studded heavens, then the sphere of iron fell into its place and I was again shut off from the world. I again took up my post and awaited the coming of my friend. One, two, three o'clock, and no Bob. I then thought perhaps I might find an opening, and I again started through the sewers. I turned to my right and walked a few blocks. At one corner, as I was passing, a flood of dirty water was ejected from a house-pipe, striking me in the face. I was tired and sick, my body was bathed in perspiration, and it was with difficulty I made my way. I almost wished it would rain and put an end to my tortures.

I had lost my bottle of ammonia, and the terrible stench arising from the muculent stream had given me a violent headache. I knew that during a heavy rain the sewers were filled to the top. Drowning was preferable to the torture I was undergoing.

On my left was a large sewer, the one in which I stood from this point growing narrow. I entered the one on my left. It must have been daylight, my watch had stopped and I was unable to judge the time. Several of the small house connections were pouring their contents into the sewer, and I knew the people must be up and stirring. My attention was attracted by a combat that seemed to rage among the rats, about one hundred yards ahead. The water in the sewer here was not over a few inches deep. Going to where the rats had gathered I beheld a large Angora cat, probably thrown in the sewer by mischievous boys. The rats, numbering many hundreds, some of them larger than the cat, had attacked her. A few piteous moans and all was over. In less than the twinkling of an eye the body was devoured.

What would be my fate if I did not soon find an outlet? It made my flesh creep to think of it. These rats, unlike the others, scampered off. I had walked but a few steps, when casting the rays of my lantern over the sides of my brick prison, I saw a number of rats fighting over a white object. On nearer approaching I saw it was a babe, likely a child of sin, cast into the sewer by its guilty mother. The flesh was all torn off by the voracious rodents, nothing being left but some skin on its forhead. The rats that were feasting on the corpse attacked me. One large fellow jumped from a small pipe at my head; he struck me in the face, scratching me about the eyes. Another ran up my boots and sunk his teeth in my wrist. I discharged my pistol and scared them off. I then resumed my search for daylight; I took off my coat and vest and carried them on my arm. My watch dropped out, and when I commenced feeling for it my hand came in contact with something. Lifting the object I saw it was a bag made of calico, and upon opening it I found a ring a watch chain and eleven spoons, the spoons were silver, and on each were engraved the letter H.

After a few minutes' search I recovered my watch. I raised it and was about to cast the rays of the lantern on it, when in the distance I observed something that made my heart jump. I mechanically rubbed my eyes. I could hardly believe my senses that I saw light.

I did not mistake; on nearer approach I saw two men working in the sewer and the gray light falling upon them. When they heard my foot-steps they raised their heads, and I could see the look of wonderment upon their faces. When I approached to within a few yards of them they dropped their tools and fled, shouting through the sewer as if they had seen a ghost. When I arrived under the opening a man was lowering a bucket; when he saw me he let the rope slip from his grasp and jumped back, the falling bucket struck me in the head inflicting a severe wound. Gaining courage, the man peeped over the edge of the man-hole. I told him who I was, he called some of his companions and they hoisted me out. When I reached the open air I fainted. After enjoining the workmen to say nothing about my adventure, I was taken home in a buggy. When I saw my companion he stared at me as if I had arisen from the dead.

He, although he had been shown the place, mistook the corner where he was to let me out, and opened a man-hole corner of Hudson avenue and Fulton. He would have done me as much good if he had opened one in Jersey City. There he watched and waited for me until morning.

I was taken out by the workmen corner of Bond street and Union, at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, and am not desirous of ever making another tour of the sewers of Brooklyn.

Eighteen Hundred Years After Death.

A correspondent of *Appleton's Journal* writing of excavations at Pompeii says: Among the most interesting of the objects found recently are two skeletons, one of a somewhat elderly man, the other of a woman. They were found in the Via Stabia among the ashes of the last eruption, evidently overtaken in their flight and buried among the cinders. According to the usual method employed to preserve the external appearance of objects, liquid plaster was poured into the cavity, which serving as a mould, a *fac-simile* of the forms was obtained; and thus perfectly preserved, the statue-like bodies were placed in glass cases in the Pompeii Museum. While appreciating all the horror of such a death, and the suffering endured, as shown by the position of the limbs, one can not but imagine what would have been the astonishment of that man and woman had some prophet informed them that eighteen hundred years after their death their forms, and even as much of their garments as was not consumed in the eruption, would be placed in a museum for inspection by a multitude of sight-seers, some from lands the existence of which they had never dreamed of. The poor woman is lying on her face, and even the form of her hair, put up behind, is seen. One arm shields her forehead, and she is supported by the other. Her stony limbs are well formed, and traces of a garment are seen passing in folds around her. The man, although placed on his back in the exhibition, when found was turned on his side. One arm rests on his hip; the other is uplifted. The face is somewhat distorted, but massive and smoothly shaven. Even the form of the fastening of the sandals around the ankle, and of the long button higher up on the leg to hold them, is clearly seen. The limbs are partly drawn up.

The skeleton of a tolerably large dog, also recently found, is in the Museum of Pompeii, his whole form preserved in plaster, in the same manner as those just mentioned. He is lying on his back, writhing in suffering, biting his hind leg. The rings in his collar are plainly seen.

Do not let stock fall away in flesh as winter approaches. What is lost now is doubly lost—once in the value of what it has taken to produce the weight, and again what it will take to restore it. Added to this less food will produce a pound of flesh now then will be required when a larger amount of animal heat has to be furnished.

WASHING TO STIFFEN FINE LACE.—Dissolve a lump of white sugar in a wine-glass full of cold water.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

THE BEST LAYERS.—The advantage of the poultry and egg department of the farm was presented in a strong light by the Secretary of a New Hampshire Agricultural Society. The revenue from this branch of farming was said to exceed that derived from the potato product of the State. A bushel of corn produced nine pounds of live poultry. The amount of the product of a bushel of corn fed to hens for eggs was nine dozen. The manure from the perch was equivalent to guano, pound for pound, and would pay well for attendance of hens. The Secretary said this industry would furnish profitable employment for men too infirm for field labor, and for woman's active hands and busy mind. For the egg department, the non-sitters recommended were: Leghorns, Houdans and Black Spanish. Good layers were marked by single combs. Good layers were found in other breeds, but their product was small. The different varieties of hens, by experiment, were found to lay the following number of eggs yearly: Dunghills, 240; Brahmas, 240; Black Spanish, 120 to 160; Leghorns, 200; Hamburgs, 240; Houdans, 250. The Secretary would feed moist food in the morning and dry at night. The liability to disease should be prevented, as it might be in a great degree, by care and attention.

INDIGESTION IN HORSES.—M. Pety, a French veterinary surgeon, draws attention to the liability of horses and cattle suffering from indigestion from the consumption of forage in a humid or musty state. It is from over-feeding this complaint is ordinarily produced, or to the too rapid transition from dry, unlimited green food. Another very common cause is the putting of animals to work immediately after their feed. The giving of chaff and the refuse of the threshing machine is also another principal source, as well as excessively cold water, and, above all, allowing the animal to drink the water of marshes. A little salt or handful of meal is excellent in the drinks. Old animals ought never to be given too much food at once, and it should ever be mixed with a little straw. When the horse shows symptoms of indigestion, restlessness, suddenly refusing food, resting on one leg, then on another, the head drooping and seeking the left flank, its excrements either hard or liquid, etc., an excitant, as three ounces of kitchen salt or a glass of gin in a bottle of water, will afford relief; or an infusion of chamomile and sage. In case pain exists, two spoonfuls of laudanum will prove excellent. Of course, soap injections, friction and fumigation, are not to be overlooked. Bleeding, in case of grain indigestion, becomes mortal.

SHEEP AS ENRICHERS.—H. G. Abbott writes to the Germantown *Telegraph*: In 1865 I had a field of ten acres that had been mowed some ten years in succession without a particle of dressing put upon it; the grass had completely died out, and nothing was to be seen but white weed and yellow weed, or butter-cup and ox-eyed daisy. The soil was a clayey loam canting a little to the south and west, was in the smoothest possible condition, without a stump or stone, and bordering upon a stream of water. In the spring of the same year I put upon this field of ten acres forty one-year old sheep without lambs. These sheep kept everything down as smooth as a barn floor. The next year I put on the same number and kept them on until time to come to the barn. They were not taken from the field at any time during the season, neither did they have any grain of any kind, but were in splendid condition. They were grade Merinos.

In the spring of 1867 I noticed that the field looked green the last of April and the first of May, so much so that in consulting with my neighbors I was induced to keep off from it and let it come up to grass for the scythe. The field in the meantime had been sowed over with a light dressing of plaster, about one bushel to the acre, and a small quantity of grass seed, timothy and red top. Nothing else has been done to the field in any shape up to the present time.

Now for the result. The first year after taking the sheep off I had the greatest yield of grass that I ever had from any of my fields under other treatment, and of the best quality, a mixture of timothy, red top, white clover and some grass that I cannot name. Hardly a head of white weed was seen on the field.

But what is the most remarkable to me and my neighbors is, that the field has continued to produce bountifully up to the present time, which is eight years since the sheep were taken off; and to-day (August 2d) the field is tented thick with bunches of the very best hay, averaging over one ton to the acre. I have since sold the field to one of my friends, and asked him if he expected to get another crop from the field without dressing it again. His reply was, "Yes, I expect to get several more yet."

SOIL INEXHAUSTIBLE.—We read and hear a good deal about the inexhaustible fertility of the soil, that the idea of exhausting the fertile prairies of the West is too much like trying to dry the ocean with a spoon, etc. This doctrine may do very well for visionary theorists to teach, but the actual facts stand out in too bold relief to justify any such groundless assumption. The old system of selling everything off the land for other people to convert to their own use has brought State after State into comparative impoverishment, till the evil is spreading to what was once called "the West;" for it appears that Ohio is already going down hill at a rapid rate, and other States of the West and Southwest are following in the same track. What else can be expected of a system which exports everything from which is made the strongest and most enduring manures?

The soil of Illinois and other Western States, it is true, is deep and rich, but it is not all on top or near enough the surface to be available to crops; and we already hear from the most reliable sources that the soil of Illinois is giving out most unmistakably; and unless the system that now prevails is changed—the time is rapidly approaching when the lands in that State will also be obliged to succumb to its exhausting effect. It does not require the mental abilities of a soothsayer or of a scientist to know that manure must be applied to maintain the fertility of any soil; otherwise continual cropping will soon run it down, despite all the thorough cultivation and deep tillage of a thousand theorists. Nor do we need any other constructor than the common law of nature to teach us that to take away anything from something lessens the amount, quantity, capacity, force, or any other property of the latter. Just so with the soil. It is no matter if its fertility is so great as to produce one hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and its productive powers are reduced only the one hundreth part in as many years, its complete exhaustion would only be a question of time at last.

The American farmer grows corn year after year, and it is sent to England, where it is converted into beef, mutton or pork for market, in doing which the farmers of England make such vast quantities of rich manure that by its application to the land the yield frequently doubles the rent, while the American farmer in cultivating his own land so weakens its production by not consuming his produce at home that it ceases to return him fair average crops—a fact which will be sorely felt by posterity.

The soil is the foundation upon which the hopes of the farmer must rely, but he must not expect it to dispense its gratuitous bounties unless he reciprocates its favors. Or it may be likened to a machine that converts dead, inorganic matter into vegetable life for our subsistence; we must supply the machine with plenty of grease (manure) in order to give scope to its greatest utility. Nor is this all; it needs also our care, attention, and the application of our skill and judgment before we can expect it to do good work.

Household Helps.

YEAST AND HOME-MADE BREAD.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, and half an ounce of salt, in two gallons of water, for an hour. When nearly cold, bottle and cork it closely. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours, and one pint will make eighteen pounds of bread.

TO WASH WHITE STRIPED STOCKINGS.—Make a jelly, the night before it is wanted, of the best yellow soap; wash the stockings in warm water with a little salt in it, using the jelly instead of soap; rinse in clear water, also with a little salt in it; wring as dry as possible, and dry quickly.

Useful Information.

A GENTLEMAN writes to the Germantown *Telegraph*: Persons purchasing trees to plant should look close to it that they are clean and bright. If they are discolored to any great extent, and show black streaks down from where limbs have been cut in pruning, the probability is that they will be tender and break in two with a little bending, and will be black in the middle. Avoid them; they will not make good, thrifty trees after transplanting.

DR. OLIVER HOLDEN, of Drs. Garvin & Co., Chicago, hands us the following directions for disinfecting by an easy and cheap method: One pound of green copperas, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a water-closet will effectually destroy the foulest odors. Simple green copperas, dissolved under the bed in any vessel that will hold water, will render a hospital, or other place for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For butcher's stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive, putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smells will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.

The Borden Mutiny.

Readers may remember a narrative which appeared in the columns of the papers a few months ago of a remarkable case of mutiny and piracy on the high seas. A vessel called the "Jefferson Borden" was making a voyage from New Orleans to London, having on board, besides the captain and mates, five sailors and a boy, with the captain's wife as passenger. On the 20th of April, while in mid-ocean, nine hundred miles from England, three of the sailors mutinied. The first and second mates were both murdered in the night and an attempt made to decoy the captain from the cabin where he was sleeping, which was, however, frustrated by the timely caution of his wife, who had suspected foul play. The captain then armed himself and gave battle to the mutineers. He had for allies one sailor, the steward, his wife and the cabin boy. On the other side were three mutineers. The battle waged with varying fortunes for about forty-eight hours. At last the captain by dint of bravery and skillful tactics succeeded in driving the three men into the forecastle, where they finally surrendered, overcome by hunger, fatigue and wounds. The vessel was taken into an English port, and in due time returned to Boston with the mutineers in custody. They were indicted for murder, mutiny and piracy, and a few days ago, after a trial of eight days' duration, were found guilty—two of them of piracy, mutiny and murder, and one of mutiny alone, he having joined the others after the muders were committed. In the case of the two former there are no extenuating circumstances, and they will undoubtedly be hung. There has not been an execution in Massachusetts for piracy for more than forty years.

THE Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have obtained another triumph over all their competitors, and won new honors for America. They have just been awarded the grand medal of honor for the best cabinet or parlor organs, at the World's Exposition in Linz, the capital of Upper Austria.

VICK, in his Floral Guide, mentions the following cheap and easily raised annuals, for blooming in winter in pots, and which may be easily obtained by any one who may not be able to procure costly or rare greenhouse plants: Mignonette, balsam, *cobea scandens*, sweet alyssums, stocks, etc.; and any plants growing in the garden which have not bloomed, may be taken up and potted for winter.

WE do not puff up everything, but when an article has as much merit as Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phil., Pa.), we gladly praise it, as does every one who ever tried it. Try it once.

A MAN who puts himself on the ground of mere principle, if the whole world be against him, is mightier than all. Never be afraid of being in the minority, if the minority is based upon sound principles.

PERSONAL.—*C. Masterson, Sheriff of Bibb Co.:* "I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator with successful effect in Bilious Colic and Dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy and a public blessing."

DEATH and the sun have this in common—few can gaze upon them steadily.

FIRST Grand Exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, Pittsburg, Pa., opens Oct. 7, closes Nov. 6. Ad. A. J. Nellis, Pres't.

OKEFENOKEE.—This great "unknown land" of swamps, islands, lakes, rivers, home of bear, deer and alligator, celebrated refuge of Seminole Indians and source of the Suwannee, famous "river of song," will soon be explored by a several months' costly expedition, fitted up by the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, with rich results to science, romance, adventure. This chief political and family journal of the South, also famous for its humor, after the Detroit *Free Press* and Danbury *News* style, should be in every family in the Union. Daily, six months, $5.30; mammoth weekly, $1.10, postage paid. Specimen copy and circular sent free. Address W. A. Hemphill & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

CRAMPS and pains in the stomach are the result of imperfect digestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

HEAVY oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will do this when all else fails.

MYSTERY SOLVED.—The great secret of the wonderful success of Vegetine. It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.—*Com.*

Dr. Tutt's Pills relieve the most obstinate cases of Constipation; cures Piles whether internal or external. They produce no nausea.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulderblade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

Fine wool is in improved demand, but not higher; medium and combing steady and in light supply. Ohio and Pennsylvania, and West Virginia fleeces, double extra, 45@46c.; medium, 49@50c.; coarse, 40@43c.; coarse delaine, 49c.; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fleeces, fine, 42@44c.; medium, 48@50c.; coarse, 40@43c.; coarse delaine, 49c.; combing washed, 58@62c.; combing unwashed, 42½c.; Canada combing, 63c.; extra and merino pulled, 34@35.; tubwashed, 45@55c.; pulled, 40@42c.; No. 1 and superfine, 39@43c.

NEW YORK.			
Cotton	13¼	@	13⅝
Flour	5 29	@	9 00
Rye Flour	4 25	@	5 50
Wheat	1 05	@	1 58
Rye	89	@	90
Barley	1 10	@	1 15
Corn	68	@	71
Oats	40	@	53
Mess Pork	22 25	@	22 40
Lard	13¼	@	13⅞
Cattle	8¼	@	13½
Sheep	5	@	6¾
Lambs	5	@	7
Hogs—Dressed	10¼	@	10⅞
ST. LOUIS.			
Cotton	13¾	@	14⅛
Flour	4 60	@	5 50
Wheat	1 31½	@	1 63½
Corn	55	@	56
Oats	37	@	37½
Rye	70	@	70½
Pork—Mess	23 25	@	23 50
Lard	13¼	@	
Hogs	7 25	@	8 75
Cattle	2 60	@	6 12½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat	1 04½	@	1 38
Corn	57½	@	60½
Oats	37	@	
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Flour	3 50	@	8 00
Wheat	90	@	1 35
Corn	55	@	60
Rye	60	@	80
Oats	37	@	40
Shoulders	9½	@	10
Clear Rib Sides	14	@	
Lard	13¼	@	14
CHICAGO.			
Flour	5 00	@	7 25
Wheat	1 00	@	1 10¼
Corn—No 2 Mixed	56¾	@	56½
Oats	32¾	@	
Barley	97	@	97½
Rye	72½	@	73
Pork	22 75	@	23 00
Lard	13¼	@	
Cattle	2 00	@	6 50
Hogs	6 50	@	8 50
Sheep	3 62½	@	4 37½
DETROIT.			
Flour	5 90	@	6 50
Wheat	1 17½	@	1 36
Corn	67	@	
Oats	37¾	@	43½
Barley	2 20	@	2 30
Mess Pork	23 50	@	24 00
Lard	13¼	@	14
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat	1 20	@	1 35
Corn	60	@	64
Oats	38	@	40
Petroleum—110 Test	10	@	
Ohio State Test	11½	@	
CINCINNATI.			
Cotton	10¾	@	15
Flour	4 00	@	8 25
Rye Flour	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat	60	@	1 50
Corn	60	@	
Oats	28	@	48
Rye	60	@	82
Barley	1 25	@	1 45
Malt	1 30	@	1 60
Hay	10 00	@	22 00
Pork—Mess	22 50	@	22 75
Lard	13¼	@	14
Hogs	6 00	@	8 00
Cattle	2 50	@	5 50
Sheep	3 50	@	4 75
PITTSBURG.			
Wheat	1 25	@	1 45
Corn	69	@	71
Petroleum—Crude per bal	1 45	@	
Refined per gal	12¼	@	12⅝
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle	2 50	@	6 75
Hogs	7 00	@	8 50
Sheep	3 50	@	5 25
LOUISVILLE.			
Cotton	13	@	
Flour	4 75	@	7 25
Wheat	1 19	@	1 25
Corn	58	@	63
Oats	36	@	43
Rye	80	@	
Hay	16 00	@	21 00
Bulk meats—Shoulders	9½	@	
Clear rib sides	14	@	
Clear sides	14½	@	
Sugar-cured Hams	15	@	
Lard	14½	@	
BUFFALO.			
Wheat	1 20	@	1 35
Corn	64	@	
Oats	40	@	42
Sheep	4 00	@	5 37½
Lambs	5 50	@	
Hogs	7 40	@	8 40
Cattle	3 50	@	7 50
BALTIMORE.			
Flour	4 25	@	6 75
Wheat	1 30	@	1 35
Corn	68	@	
Oats	47	@	52
Rye	75	@	83
Mess Pork	24 25	@	24 50
Lard	14	@	14¾
Petroleum	6⅝	@	13⅝
MEMPHIS.			
Cotton	12⅞	@	13
Flour	4 00	@	8 60
Wheat	1 11	@	1 20
Corn	40	@	73
Oats	47	@	48
Lard	14½	@	15

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There is nothing like leather Shoes with a SILVER TIP for children. They never wear through at the toes. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

Do you want the best Shoe ever made that will not rip or leak, and is easier than any machine sewed or pegged Shoe, buy the CABLE SCREW WIRE make. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

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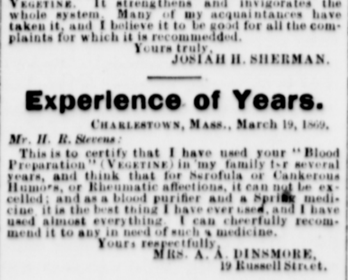

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Experience of Years.
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This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, and sent by mail. Call or send for Circular and be cured.

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Moore, Weeks & Co., *Grocers, Hartford, Ct., say:*—"Sea Foam takes the lead of all Bread Preparations. Our sales are four-fold what they were a year ago." All like it.
Danforth, Scudder & Co., *Grocers, Boston, say:*—"Have sold your Sea Foam for the past three years with perfect satisfaction to all who have bought it." "Its economy is wonderful; one year's saving will buy a cow." Send for Circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 176 Duane St., New York.

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